



Workers Compensation

33rd Annual Statistical Report



2007 Fiscal Year

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Workers Compensation 33rd Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2007

January 2008

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Important Changes to the FY 2007 33rd Annual Statistical Report

Please note the following changes:

1. In Section 3, Table 3-9 “2007 Closed Claims Study Claim Costs by Part of Body Injured, and Nature and Cause of Injury” on pg. 132 has been expanded to show the top ten most frequent occurrences.
2. In Section 3, tables showing detailed claims costs by categories for part of body injured, cause of injury and nature of injury have been removed. If you would like receive the data for these particular categories, e-mail Robert Soria at robert.soria@dol.ks.gov or David Sprick at david.sprick@dol.ks.gov with your request.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

The Kansas Department of Labor has undergone some dramatic changes during recent years that will ensure we are able to fulfill our mission to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services. These changes include agency business process reviews, scanning millions of paper documents to create electronic files and updating antiquated technology. All of these changes will allow KDOL to better serve Kansans in the information age.

This report contains information on the workers compensation division's operations by section for the past fiscal year. It contains tables of data on the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, insurance industry premiums and losses for Kansas, fraud and abuse activity, and revenue and operating expenditures for the Kansas Workers Compensation Fund. The annual report also contains the results of a major statistical study on Kansas workers compensation claims that included cost data for calendar year 2006.

In Fiscal Year 2007, the division processed 15,615 applications for hearings and nearly 5,600 employer elections. The business section issued 200 self-insurance permits to employers, including seven to new applicants. The compliance section established nearly 3,000 employer contacts. This year, the fraud and abuse unit collected \$244,006.42 in restitution and civil penalties. In addition, the ombudsman section answered information requests from 25,336 parties during the fiscal year. The research section responded to more than 51,500 requests for workers compensation histories.

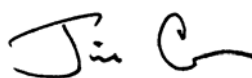
The technology and statistics section, along with the KDOL information technology division, continued to maintain and modify the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), a system allowing electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up reports by insurers. EDI has been well received by Kansas employers and insurers, exceeding our own expectations, with more than 40 trading partners submitting data on behalf of more than 200 insurance carriers and self-insured employers. In FY 2007, about one-third of all original reports of accidents were filed electronically.

The web-based coverage verification service, which allows external users access to coverage information through the Kansas Department of Labor Web site, averaged 1,362 searches and 1,049 detailed inquiries per month for FY 2007.

The division hosted two successful seminars on workers compensation topics during 2007.

I appreciate the hard work of all the employees in the Division of Workers Compensation. The Kansas Department of Labor continues to enhance the efficient delivery of services to the people and businesses of Kansas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Garner", is positioned above the printed name. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Jim Garner, Secretary of Labor

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the State's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, more than nine decades ago in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of the law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to which the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939, the Kansas Legislature created and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation. This office subsequently became a division under the Department of Labor. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having grown and undergone considerable organizational changes, is essentially the same agency created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: employers engaged in agricultural pursuits and any employer who during a given calendar year has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether employers qualify for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION

COMPENSATION

Kansas' workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage, up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum, look for the range of dates that contain the date of injury and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 2007, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$510. The actual amount a worker receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of one's gross average weekly wage or the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 1997-June 30, 1998	\$351
July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999	\$366
July 1, 1999-June 30, 2000	\$383
July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	\$401
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005	\$449
July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006	\$467
July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007	\$483
July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008	\$510
Current Weekly Minimum:	\$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable for a maximum of \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally also can obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$125,000 for permanent total or \$100,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury independent of all other causes, shall also constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$250,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 also are covered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This 33rd Annual Statistical Report would not have been possible without the dedication and resourcefulness of the following people and organizations:

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Special thanks are due to the carriers, group pools and self-insured entities that were asked to participate in the call for data that allowed the division to include an analysis of closed claims in Kansas in Section 3.

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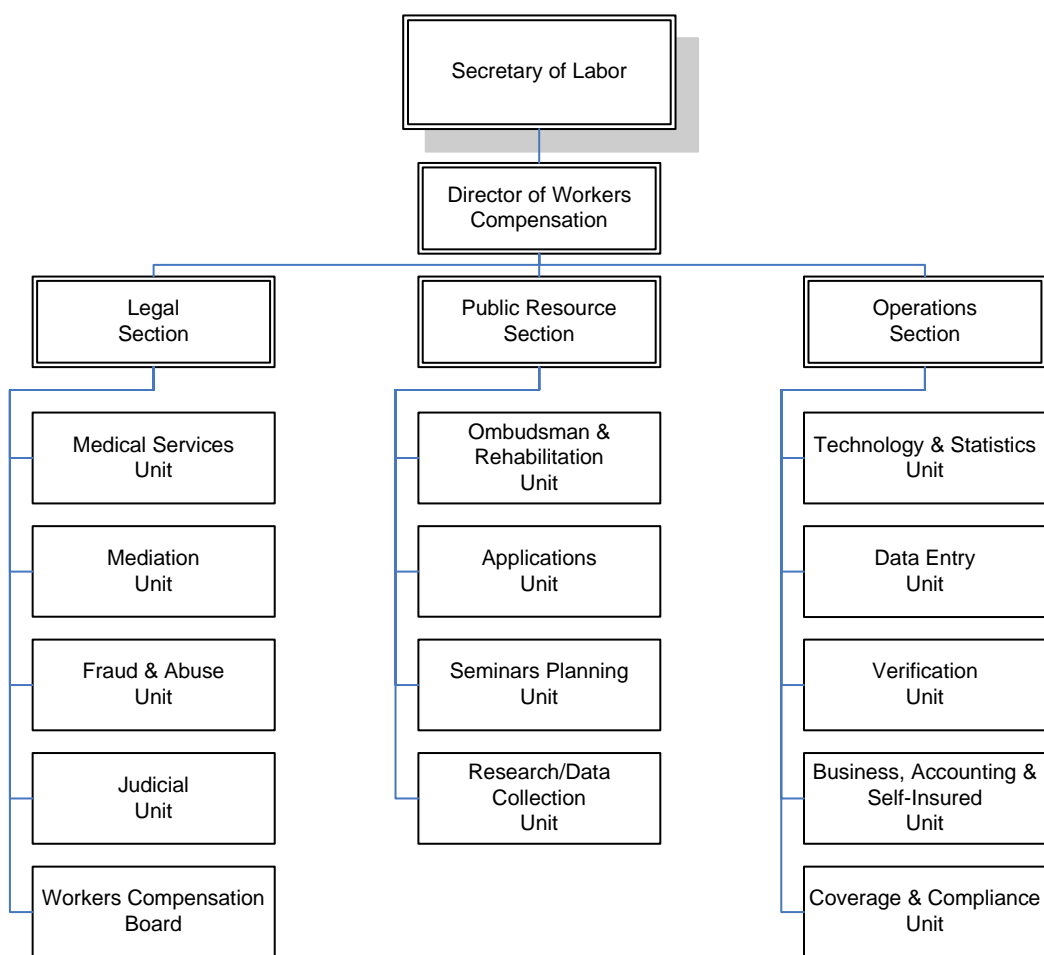
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Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation FY 2007

Figure 1-1
Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
FY 2007



OPERATIONS SECTION

Business, Accounting and Self-Insured

The workers compensation self-insured unit is responsible for administering the State Self-Insurance program and for granting the privilege to employers that meet the standard under an extensive company and financial review. Self-insurance is one of the three methods that an employer may use to insure his or her workers' compensation liability. Only those companies that demonstrate adequate financial stability are approved to independently assume the responsibilities of workers compensation law. The staffing in the self-insured unit allows an extensive review of each self-insured employer which may include an on-site visit as well as a more extensive review of open accidents for security determination. There are currently 200 employers in Kansas that are approved for self-insurance, pursuant to K.S.A. 44-532 and K.A.R. 51-14-4.

This section also assesses fees used to pay for the expenses of administering the workers compensation law. The business and accounting unit manages all assessment accounting, mathematical calculations, data accumulation and storage, voucher preparation, fee fund deposits and registration for the division's Workers Compensation Seminars.

Other important unit functions include ordering and accounting for equipment and supplies for the Division of Workers Compensation and selling the Workers Compensation Law Book and Medical Fee Schedule. In addition, the unit prepares the annual division fiscal year budget.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected To Finance FY 2008

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2006	\$405,944,279
Current assessment factor	0.0288
Assessments collected during fiscal year 2007	\$11,376,999
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	912

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

Activity	FY 07	FY06	FY 05	FY 04	FY 03	FY 02	FY 01
Employers' New Applications							
Approved	7	9	8	37	17	31	27
Canceled Permits	20	28	10	47	30	24	17
Qualified Employers	200	213	232	234	244	257	250
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

OPERATIONS SECTION

Coverage and Compliance

The compliance unit, with a staff of three employees, ensures that all businesses in Kansas are in compliance with and are aware of their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. The unit administers and enforces mandated proof of coverage and compliance. Compliance works closely with the data entry and verification units to ensure that all accident reports are accurately received in regard to the reporting requirements of the first report of injury. A floater, who is well-versed in all aspects of coverage and compliance, works for the unit and is assigned to various units as needed.

In FY 2007, the compliance unit made 2,975 contacts with businesses. Of those businesses, 1,342 might have been noncompliant. Approximately 94 of those businesses were referred to the fraud unit for further investigation and possible prosecution. The investigations led to 138 businesses obtaining coverage.

This year as in the past the coverage and compliance unit worked closely with the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) in collecting information from the data providers licensed to write workers' compensation insurance in Kansas. The unit has access to Alternative IAIABC Proof of Coverage (AIPOC), POC On-Line and Coverage Verification with NCCI. The AIPOC program database allows the unit to cross match the AIPOC database with unemployment insurance records for a check on the employers not in compliance. The AIPOC program has been highly successful which is reflected in the numbers that have decreased in each research area. The coverage verification program has given the public a new avenue for obtaining employer coverage information via the internet from the Kansas Department of Labor Web site. This service allows the public to check on an employer's workers compensation insurance coverage status on certain dates. This service allows the staff to concentrate their efforts in other areas of work which in turn has helped decrease the total contact numbers.

Data Entry

The data entry unit, consisting of six staff members, ensures that all received accident reports are properly processed. Accident reports are checked for complete information. If any reports are not complete and legible, the report may be returned to the employer for correction. The codes provide information such as body part, cause, nature and source of the injury. Once coded, the reports are keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion.

Carrier and employer information is gathered from filed accident reports. Any discrepancies between employer and insurance carrier's information on the accident reports and the database are resolved at this point. Both election forms and EDI reports are researched for correct information on new and existing forms and reports. The reports in the database generate labels for letters to the injured workers which answer questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics used in this annual statistical report are developed from the information in the accident reports.

Verification

The verification unit confirms reported Social Security numbers as submitted on first reports of injury on new and existing claimants with the Social Security Administration. In addition, the unit updates names and addresses for existing claimants in the database. EDI reports are reviewed and edited via the EDI control panel.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Technology and Statistics

The technology and statistics unit is responsible for delivering workers compensation information to the Kansas Department of Labor, the legislature and the general public through:

- an annual statistical report,
- a web site and
- reports from research studies and evaluations.

Specifically, this unit is responsible for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, as well as conducts survey instrument research design, data collection, statistical analysis and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers. The Information Services Division of the Kansas Department of Labor maintains and manages the workers compensation information technology systems.

The unit also maintains several data marts of workers compensation claims information on work-related accidents in the state of Kansas. Unit staff work extensively with the information services division of the Kansas Department of Labor to resolve the division's operational database implementation issues, and continue to maintain and enhance the database to insure data integrity and accuracy for both the division's administrative and statistical needs. In addition, the unit manages all content for the division's Web pages located on the KDOL Web site.

The technology and statistics unit also administers the division's statutory Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) program, an electronic method for insurance carriers and self-insured employers to report occupational injury and workers compensation claims cost data by utilizing the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions' (IAIABC) national data standard. The program went into production in November 2003. By the close of fiscal year 2007, more than 40 trading partners, sending on behalf of some 200 insurance carriers and self-insured employers, were sending EDI first and subsequent reports of injuries to the division. The average weekly volume of EDI first reports of injury constituted 36 percent of the total number of accident reports filed with the division (the total includes paper and EDI reports).

LEGAL SECTION

Workers Compensation Appeals Board

The Workers Compensation Appeals Board conducts de novo review of appeals from decisions entered by the ten administrative law judges. The board, which was established in 1993, replaced the Director of the Division of Workers Compensation and the State's District Court judges in the appellate process. Appeals of the board's decisions are taken directly to the Kansas Court of Appeals.

The board has jurisdiction to review appeals from all final orders and certain preliminary hearing orders entered by the administrative law judges. It is the board's objective to make timely decisions while maintaining consistency and fairness within the law.

During fiscal year 2007, the Appeals Board issued 466 decisions. The board received 572 applications for review during that period and had a total of 540 dispositions (which include dismissals and settlements).

The board's Web site is: www.dol.ks.gov/wcboard/wcappeal_RES.html.

LEGAL SECTION

Administrative Law Judges

The division employs 10 full-time administrative law judges to hold hearings and issue decisions in contested workers compensation claims. The division also utilizes special administrative law judges to hold settlement hearings and approve settlements between the parties. The administrative law judges are located in five offices throughout the state: Garden City, Wichita, Overland Park, Topeka and Salina. Hearings also are conducted in satellite locations including Ellsworth, Emporia, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Independence, Lawrence, Liberal, McPherson, Ottawa and Pittsburg.

In fiscal year 2007, 6,761 hearings were held by the judicial section. Of these, 1,899 hearings were preliminary hearings, 268 were motion hearings, 759 were regular hearings, 43 were settlement hearings, 44 were review and modifications hearings and 119 were post-award medical hearings (see Table 1-3).

Table 1-3
Hearings Held FY 2007

Hearing	No. of Hearings Held	% of Total Hearings Held
Preliminary	1,899	28.1%
Motion	268	4.0%
Regular	759	11.2%
Settlement	43	0.6%
Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	3,629	53.7%
Review & Modify	44	0.7%
Post Award Medical	119	1.8%
Total	6,761	100.0%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

The tables that follow provide a more detailed representation of the data found in Table 1-3. Table 1-4 displays the number of hearings held by Administrative Law Judges organized by type of hearing and the number of hearings held each month of the 2007 fiscal year. The highest number of hearings (638) was held in October. Of those, approximately 57 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 25 percent were preliminary hearings, and 12 percent were regular hearings. January had the second most hearings held (633). Of the hearings held in January, 55 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 26 percent were preliminary hearings, and 13 percent were regular hearings.

Table 1-4
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Type FY 2007

Month	Hearing Type							Grand Total
	Preliminary	Motion	Regular	Settlement	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	Review & Modify	Post- Award Medical	
July	137	14	52	2	310	1	9	525
August	177	32	69	4	322	4	14	622
September	144	20	86	3	271	2	14	540
October	159	16	78	6	366	5	8	638
November	159	8	57	7	305	4	3	543
December	153	24	39	1	276	2	6	501
January	165	25	80	4	347	5	7	633
February	167	25	56	3	303	7	11	572
March	147	22	50	2	270	1	9	501
April	161	22	49	5	330	5	19	591
May	203	29	61	1	267	2	9	572
June	127	31	82	5	262	6	10	523
Grand Total	1,899	268	759	43	3,629	44	119	6,761

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-5 displays the number of hearings held by location for each month of FY2007. Wichita had the most hearings in FY2007 (2,394), followed closely by Overland Park (2,164).

Table 1-5
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Location FY 2007

Month	Hearing Location				Grand Total
	Overland Park	Topeka	Western Kansas ¹	Wichita	
July	183	85	69	188	525
August	195	105	81	241	622
September	164	98	69	209	540
October	168	135	112	223	638
November	172	95	87	189	543
December	166	103	80	152	501
January	194	121	70	248	633
February	167	111	91	203	572
March	188	91	81	141	501
April	218	87	76	210	591
May	172	121	87	192	572
June	177	94	54	198	523
Grand Total	2,164	1,246	957	2,394	6,761

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-6 combines the data found in Tables 1-4 and 1-5 into one table.

Table 1-6
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report FY 2007

Location	Hearing Type	Month												Grand Total
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Overland Park	Preliminary	44	49	43	33	44	41	47	44	49	60	44	40	538
	Motion	3	8	7	5	4	8	15	9	6	11	11	9	96
	Regular	15	20	31	23	20	7	22	14	15	10	15	25	217
	Settlement	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	118	111	75	105	101	108	106	96	116	131	96	100	1,263
	Review and Modify	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	12
	Post-Award Medical	2	7	7	1	0	1	2	4	2	2	5	0	33
	Total	183	195	164	168	172	166	194	167	188	218	172	177	2,164
Topeka	Preliminary	30	26	31	35	27	37	34	34	30	36	46	18	384
	Motion	2	4	1	0	1	1	2	3	3	1	5	11	34
	Regular	9	6	16	12	7	14	9	11	4	5	7	19	119
	Settlement	2	4	0	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	0	2	25
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	40	63	48	85	54	49	71	59	52	38	61	43	663
	Review and Modify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Post-Award Medical	2	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	1	1	18
	Total	85	105	98	135	95	103	121	111	91	87	121	94	1,246
Western Kansas ¹	Preliminary	21	34	27	40	33	29	21	30	30	14	41	19	339
	Motion	3	4	2	6	3	4	3	6	6	4	6	4	51
	Regular	5	12	8	8	9	4	14	10	7	8	10	9	104
	Settlement	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	39	30	31	56	42	43	32	44	36	48	29	19	449
	Review and Modify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Post-Award Medical	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	11
	Total	69	81	69	112	87	80	70	91	81	76	87	54	957
Wichita	Preliminary	42	68	43	51	55	46	63	59	38	51	72	50	638
	Motion	6	16	10	5	0	11	5	7	7	6	7	7	87
	Regular	23	31	31	35	21	14	35	21	24	26	29	29	319
	Settlement	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	12
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	113	118	117	120	108	76	138	104	66	113	81	100	1,254
	Review and Modify	0	4	2	4	2	1	3	6	0	3	0	2	27
	Post-Award Medical	4	4	5	5	2	4	2	6	5	11	2	7	57
	Total	188	241	209	223	189	152	248	203	141	210	192	198	2,394
Grand Total		525	622	540	638	543	501	633	572	501	591	572	523	6,761

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-7 displays the Administrative Law Judge preliminary order activity. It represents requests by order type and whether each was denied or granted.

Table 1-7
Administrative Law Judges Preliminary Order Activity FY 2007

Preliminary Order	Granted			Denied			Total	
	No. of orders granted	% Granted	% Total Orders	No. of orders denied	% Denied	% Total Orders	No. of orders	% of Total Orders
Penalty	55	74.3%	3.1%	19	25.7%	1.1%	74	4.1%
Change Physician	20	52.6%	1.1%	18	47.4%	1.0%	38	2.1%
Additional Medical	49	45.8%	2.7%	58	54.2%	3.2%	107	6.0%
Preliminary Temporary Total & Medical	1,315	83.9%	73.6%	252	16.1%	14.1%	1567	87.7%
Temporary Total	196	71.5%	11.0%	78	28.5%	4.4%	274	15.3%
Medical	676	88.3%	37.8%	90	11.7%	5.0%	766	42.9%
Temporary Total & Medical	404	82.8%	22.6%	84	17.2%	4.7%	488	27.3%
Temporary Total, not Medical	6	n/a	0.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0.3%
Medical, not Temporary Total	33	n/a	1.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	1.8%
Total Preliminary Orders*	1,439	80.6%	80.6%	347	19.4%	19.4%	1786	100.0%

*Does not include terminating orders.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Mediation

Upon the request of any party to a workers compensation claim and the acceptance of the other party (or parties), the parties may opt to participate in a mediation conference. The purpose of mediation is to assist in reaching agreement on any disputed issues in a workers compensation claim. Mediation is a means of resolving disputes in an informal, non-adversarial setting where the parties make use of a neutral third-party to facilitate their discussion.

Mediation conferences are conducted by mediators appointed by the director. These mediators are required to be qualified pursuant to the Dispute Resolution Act, K.S.A. 5-501 *et seq.*, and relevant rules of the Kansas Supreme Court as authorized by K.S.A. 5-510. Mediation conferences are conducted in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Act. Individuals with final settlement authority for each party must be present, in person or by video, at the mediation conference. The division currently has three approved mediators on staff available for travel statewide to mediate any disputed issue arising from a workers compensation claim.

In fiscal year 2007 the division initiated on average 42 mediation contacts per week. This involves calling parties and inquiring whether they are interested in mediating their cases. More than 100 mediation conferences were scheduled during fiscal year 2007 and 83 mediation conferences were conducted. As displayed in Table 1-8, in those conferences, 30 resulted in full agreement, eight resulted in a partial agreement and 45 reached no agreement. It should be noted that many cases that do not result in agreement at the mediation conference, settle at some future point. While the parties may reach agreement in principle during the mediation conference, they often need additional time to consider and reflect on proposed terms or verify information exchanged during the mediation conference before finalizing an agreement. These conferences are reported as non-agreed even though they may lay the groundwork for later resolution of issues at hand.

Table 1-8
Mediation FY 2007

Held	83
Claims Resolved - Agreement Reached	30
Claims Partly Resolved - Agreement Reached	8
Claims Unresolved - Agreement Not Reached	45

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Medical Services

The medical services unit has the responsibility to provide both administrative and developmental services for the medical fee schedule. Additionally, medical services administrates utilization and peer review programs, acting as a liaison for all parties involved in health-care related workers compensation issues. The medical services unit works closely with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to assure that payments to health care providers remain current, reasonable and fair.

The current version (6th Revision) of the *Kansas Workers Compensation Schedule of Medical Fees* was implemented December 1, 2005. This revision had been refined to incorporate modifications of a Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS) to enhance reimbursement validity. Research is in progress to determine if both improved patient care and cost containment result from the adoption of medical treatment guidelines (MTGs) in addition to the medical fee schedule. Options are being evaluated to better define “usual and customary charges” so as to assure that payments to both hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers maintain cost containment, yet remain reasonable and fair.

A new revision of the medical fee schedule is to be implemented January 1, 2008.

LEGAL SECTION

Fraud and Abuse

The workers compensation fraud and abuse investigation unit's objectives are to protect the employee, employer and insurance carrier from fraudulent and/or abusive acts and practices; ensure businesses within the state are compliant in maintaining workers compensation insurance coverage; and ensure the division receives reports of injury within the time period set forth by statute. The unit is staffed with three special investigators, an administrative specialist and an assistant attorney general, who supervises the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying and investigating potential violations of the workers compensation laws, as set forth in K.S.A. 44-532; K.S.A. 44-557; K.S.A. 44-5,120; and K.S.A. 44-5,125. Provable violations may be taken before an administrative hearing officer, or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution.

In fiscal year 2007, the fraud and abuse unit received 679 referrals (see Table 1-9). Of these referrals, 615 cases were opened and 98 were referred for administrative charges. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$244,006.42 for the 2007 fiscal year.

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The fraud and abuse unit receives information regarding alleged fraud, and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail, regular mail or a submission by another section in the Division of Workers Compensation. An allegation of fraud or abuse is designated as a referral. Each referral is reviewed by the assistant attorney general to determine if there is sufficient information to warrant an investigation. If sufficient information exists, a case is opened and assigned to a special investigator. If insufficient information exists, the matter is returned to the complaining party for further information or, if that is not possible, the referral is recorded but no formal investigation commences.

Types of Fraud

The unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud and abuse statutes, as well as the compliance statutes. Table 1-9 lists the types of fraud, abuse and compliance cases reported to the unit over the past year.

Table 1-9
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases Reported by Referral
FY 2007

Type of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4)(A)	58
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5,120(d)(18)	12
Failure to confirm medical compensation benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(15)	5
Refusing to pay any order awarding compensation: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(19)	5
Failing to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d)	121
Employers duty to report accidents: K.S.A. 44-557	454
Receiving temporary total disability or permanent total benefits to which they are not entitled, while employed: K.S.A. 44-5,125(a)(1)(D)	6
All other fraudulent and abusive practices	18
Total	679

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The fraud unit investigators are not law enforcement officers. However, they perform almost identical investigative duties as sworn law enforcement. The investigative process includes interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups, as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry, and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare an investigative summary for the assistant attorney general to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the assistant attorney general determines there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates misconduct on the part of an insurance agent or carrier, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department, which has an anti-fraud unit that investigates and prosecutes insurance fraud.

Prosecution

The unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities that appear to have committed fraudulent or abusive acts. The unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are separated into compliance and fraud actions.

Table 1-10
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases
FY 2007

Compliance	575
Fraud/Abuse	104
Criminal	0
Total	679

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Collections

During either a criminal or administrative action, a fine or restitution is requested but not necessarily ordered by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY 2007 was \$244,066.42 (see Table 1-11). The unit makes every attempt to collect the civil monetary penalty owed to the unit without any assistance. However, in some instances, it may be necessary for the Legal Services Division of the Kansas Department of Labor to file a collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund.

Table 1-11
Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Collections FY 2007

Fraud and Abuse Fines: K.S.A. 44-5,120 & 44-557	\$87,224.00
Compliance Fines: K.S.A. 44-532	\$155,227.96
Restitution	\$1,554.46
Total	\$244,006.42

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Money received as a result of compliance violations is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the workers compensation fund. Money received as a result of fraud and failure to timely-file accident reports is deposited in the state treasury and credited to the workers compensation fee fund.

FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24 hrs/day
1-785-296-6392 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

wcfraud@dol.ks.gov

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Ombudsman

The primary functions of the ombudsman unit are to assist injured workers, employers and other parties protect their rights under the Workers Compensation Act. The unit provides technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation issues. The unit also assists unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation or appeal. The ombudsman unit also provides presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

The ombudsman unit was responsible for establishing a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers. Specifically during fiscal year 2007, the ombudsman unit provided a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information. The unit received and/or initiated 25,336 contacts (see Table 1-12), which included general information, specific issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers. The ombudsman unit also provided educational presentations to 1,067 individuals during fiscal year 2007 (see Table 1-13), as well as increasing awareness of resources providing technical assistance to employers through on-site visits and training.

The objective of the ombudsman unit is to increase employer contacts by providing training to employer groups which need assistance. Another objective is to increase the unit's ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute. The ombudsman unit seeks to increase public awareness of the availability of assistance in alternative dispute resolution by encouraging parties to participate in mediation. The unit continues to seek increasing public awareness and use of the Web site for information and downloadable forms as well as the on-line proof of coverage access.

Table 1-12
FY 2004 - FY 2007 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total
Employees	12,723	13,072	12,224	11,025	49,044
Employers	4,232	4,493	4,329	4,021	17,075
Insurance Carriers	1,807	1,955	1,886	1,764	7,412
Insurance Agents	1,131	1,586	1,495	1,495	5,707
Attorneys	1,647	1,904	2,081	1,827	7,459
Health Care	1,471	1,613	1,687	1,778	6,549
Miscellaneous	4,491	4,635	4,630	3,426	17,182
Total Contacts	27,502	29,258	28,332	25,336	110,428

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-13
FY 2007 Ombudsman Presentations*

Category	Number Attended
Employer	590
Insurance Carriers	120
Insurance Agents	63
Health Care Providers	75
Attorneys	119
Employees	75
Miscellaneous**	25
Total	1,067

*26 Total Presentations

**Includes presentations to Legislative members, firefighters and various organizations.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Seminars Planning

The seminar planning unit's primary function is to organize, develop and implement workers compensation seminars. Although each event offers attendees the chance to view exhibits which highlight contemporary products and services, the primary intent of the seminars is to provide serious, meaningful education with no commercial content. As a bonus to those who attend, the division arranges for preauthorized continuing education credits in a number of work related occupations.

The events provide an environment where professionals and others can exchange information during formal and informal sessions. With this in mind, the seminars act as an "outreach program" that allows staff and professionals to meet face-to-face to trade information and network on a regular basis.

Each year, members of the seminar planning committee (along with division staff) work to create the program agenda by choosing timely topics and notable speakers. The committee is comprised of professionals from other government agencies and the private sector.

During 2007 the division offered two seminars titled, "The 33rd Annual Workers Compensation Seminar." The first was held in Overland Park and the second took place in Wichita.

In Overland Park the division hosted 438 attendees and 36 exhibitors. Continuing education credits were awarded to 151 attorneys, 82 nurses and 36 certified case managers. Property/Casualty credits were awarded to three Kansas Insurance Agents. An additional 34 certificates of attendance were awarded to guests who indicated a need for proof of time spent at educational offerings to maintain licensing or certification in occupations we did not preauthorize for continuing education credits.

In Wichita the division hosted 310 attendees and 35 exhibitors. Continuing education credits were awarded to 103 attorneys, 49 nurses, 16 Certified Case Managers and five emergency medical services professionals. Property/Casualty credits were awarded to three Kansas insurance agents. An additional 23 certificates of attendance were awarded to guests who indicated a need for proof of time spent at educational offerings to maintain licensing or certification in occupations not preauthorized for continuing education credits.

The objective for the unit for the upcoming fiscal year is to continue to provide quality events at affordable prices with topics of importance to professionals working within the field of workers compensation. The unit also strives to offer the maximum continuing education credits in a variety of workers compensation related occupations and allow the opportunity to view the latest products and services via onsite exhibits.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Applications

The applications unit processes all applications and motions for hearing to assure proper filing of necessary and required documentation and to assure that the appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer and claimant are reflected on the notices of hearing. The unit researches the claim for proper employer address and insurance carrier. Claims are assigned to an administrative law judge based on the county of venue and other established criteria. The unit creates a physical docket file reflecting required documentation on the claim for workers compensation. This file becomes the official division documentation upon which present and future proceedings will rely for information. The unit records and enters information into the division's Web-based database and appropriate notices of hearing are printed and prepared for mailing to all parties involved in each case. It has long been a goal of the applications unit to research and process all preliminary hearing applications within three days of receipt. Beginning January 1, 2008, the unit will implement e-mail notices of hearing, rather than mailing paper copies. This has the potential of saving the division thousands of dollars in postage and paper expenses, as well as providing more timely hearing notifications. Anticipated compliance of 95 percent by employees, employers, insurance carriers and lawyers with e-mail addresses is expected.

Table 1-14 lists activity for the application unit from FY 2004 to FY 2007. In Fiscal Year 2007 the applications unit researched and processed a total of 15,615 applications and motions. Of that total, 7,526 were preliminary hearing applications (both new and docketed), 5,019 were regular hearing applications, 32 were applications for surviving spouse or dependent hearings, 728 post award medical applications, 170 applications for review and modification, 557 applications for penalties and 1,583 were "miscellaneous" applications (amended applications, impleadings of the Workers Compensation Fund for insolvent employers, corrections and returned notices).

It is the intention of the applications unit to continue to provide outstanding service to customers, both internal and external.

Table 1-14
Application Unit Activity FY 2004 – FY 2007

Type of Application	FY 07	FY 06	FY 05	FY 04
New Preliminary	679	1,116	1,937	1,170
Docketed Preliminary	6,847	6,739	6,336	6,063
Regular	5,019	5,167	5,717	5,403
Fatal	32	45	57	47
PA Medical	728	743	731	601
Review & Modification*	170	209	235	Did not count separately
Penalties*	557	605	621	Did not count separately
Miscellaneous**	1,583	1,561	1,846	2,282
Total Applications	15,615	16,185	17,480	15,566

*In FY 2004, review and modification and penalties applications were included in the count for miscellaneous applications.

**Beginning in FY 2005, miscellaneous applications include amendments, insolvent impleadings, corrections and returned notices.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Research

The research unit performs research on all requests for prior claim information. Customers of this research include attorneys, judges, claimants, insurance companies and the general public. Each request must be verified to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met. The unit responded to more than 51,500 research requests during Fiscal Year 2007 (see Table 1-15). Turnaround time for research requests is generally within four days. The research involves computerized and hard copy files containing the histories of injured workers. Responses are provided as appropriate and according to legal requirements.

In July 2006, the research unit began scanning all accident reports, election forms and undocketed settlements, joint petitions and stipulations, and Final Receipt and Release of Liability forms (better known as Form D Releases) filed with the division. Previously, those documents were microfilmed. Scanning should increase the efficiency of the unit and reduce the turnaround time for both internal and external customers as these documents now can be accessed electronically from personal computers within the division.

One section within the research unit reviews, researches and computes awards, settlements and final receipts and release of liability. Information researched and computed is entered into the division's database to produce annual statistical reports mandated by Kansas law. The information collected includes dollar amounts paid, types of payments, body parts being compensated, percentages of disability rating, attorneys fees and court reporter fees.

Table 1-15
FY 2007 Requests for Information from the Research Unit

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Walk- ins	Social Security	Employers	Kansas Insurance Dept	Misc.	Total
<i>2006</i>								
July	646	292	0	3	2,967	1	81	3,990
August	789	348	0	3	3,800	0	105	5,045
September	687	294	0	2	2,766	0	85	3,834
October	823	386	0	1	2,864	0	83	4,157
November	749	284	0	1	2,782	0	81	3,897
December	633	374	0	1	2,550	0	81	3,639
<i>2007</i>								
January	802	363	0	1	2,907	0	91	4,164
February	715	383	0	3	2,733	0	78	3,912
March	841	400	0	2	3,431	0	101	4,775
April	760	341	0	5	3,049	0	96	4,251
May	764	492	0	1	3,788	0	91	5,136
June	732	345	0	3	3,559	0	68	4,707
Total Requests For Year	8,941	4,302	0	26	37,196	1	1,041	51,507
Average Requests Per Day	35.62	17.14	0.00	0.10	148.19	0.00	4.15	205.21

Total Working Days in the Year: 251

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation unit has the responsibility of coordinating the vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services. This unit also reviews medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other vocational programs and services when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services. Monitoring and providing technical assistance for both public and private vocational rehabilitation providers is also part of the responsibilities of this unit.

In FY 2007, the rehabilitation unit provided oversight for 32 injured workers served by qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors. Vocational assessments were completed for 12 individuals. An additional 17 injured workers developed vocational rehabilitation plans with 16 receiving job placement services. Five injured workers were employed at plan completion. The unit received 687 medical management referrals. Qualified rehabilitation vendors returned 234 injured workers to their employer (at time of injury) through individualized services. The unit reviewed 711 medical management closure reports to determine those in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services. In addition, 167 injured workers were informed of vocational options available through the private and/or public sector vocational services. At the end of FY 2007, 12 referred workers were involved with Kansas Rehabilitation Services and out-of-state vocational rehabilitation agencies with four currently in a vocational rehabilitation plan.

Section 2

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas FY 2007

The State of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of this *Annual Statistical Report*. The first part of this section provides information on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the State of Kansas for FY 2007, including the causes, nature and source, the industries in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Discussed next is the widely reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor which the Division Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) is responsible for reporting on behalf of the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL).

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

Kansas classifies occupational injuries according to severity as "no time lost," "time lost" and "fatal." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries resulting in death are coded as "fatal." In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as "fatal" while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas' occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 13 fiscal years.

- There were 69,211 total occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY 2007. The FY 2007 total reflects all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents an increase of 2,742 reported injuries and illnesses, or a 4.13 percent increase, from the previous year's total.
- From another perspective, 190 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, in FY 2007 decreased 2 percent from the previous year (to 49, from 50 reported deaths), and were less than the 13-year average of 56.2 reported deaths.
- The 37,444 "No Time Lost" injuries and illnesses reported were approximately 54 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No Time Lost" injuries decreased by less than half of a percent from the previous year's total.
- "Time Lost" injuries and illnesses totaled 31,718 which is a 10.1 percent increase from the previous year's total.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 1995 – FY 2007

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Fatal Injuries		Total Injuries & Illnesses
	Total No Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Fatal	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	
FY 1995	52,473	55.49%	42,030	44.44%	67	0.07%	94,570
FY 1996	68,674	71.79%	26,929	28.15%	60	0.06%	95,663
FY 1997	73,415	75.14%	24,220	24.79%	64	0.07%	97,699
FY 1998	63,071	63.77%	35,767	36.16%	70	0.07%	98,908
FY 1999	68,995	72.07%	26,674	27.86%	61	0.06%	95,730
FY 2000	71,327	79.21%	18,653	20.71%	69	0.08%	90,049
FY 2001	64,533	75.97%	20,368	23.98%	44	0.05%	84,945
FY 2002	52,549	72.16%	20,223	27.77%	53	0.07%	72,825
FY 2003	55,101	80.87%	12,994	19.07%	42	0.06%	68,137
FY 2004	48,298	75.03%	16,032	24.90%	44	0.07%	64,374
FY 2005	36,335	56.11%	28,369	43.81%	57	0.09%	64,761
FY 2006	37,619	56.60%	28,800	43.33%	50	0.08%	66,469
FY 2007	37,444	54.10%	31,718	45.83%	49	0.07%	69,211

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

One limitation of reported aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost” or fatalities. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that decreases productivity, endangers worker safety, disrupts labor participation or results in death. In order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas, the incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers is discussed below.

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate for Non-Federal Workforce

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program administered by the United States Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas, the cooperating state agency that helps administer the survey is the Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services (LMIS). The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole and for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an active consumer of its information. The division believes that the private sector incidence rates

provided by BLS and LMIS help augment both this annual report and the statutory obligation to monitor workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

However, the division does believe that it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons. First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn” to the division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The division has aggregated and reported this data in its *Annual Statistical Report* for many years but did not publish its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY 2001. The division reports its own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology). Second, the division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and LMIS) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.² This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year. Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and LMIS. In this report, it publishes incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2007 (up to and including June 30, 2007) whereas the most recent national and state data available from BLS is through calendar year 2006. We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through the Industrial Safety and Health Division, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is: how should the average Kansan interpret the “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses in Kansas for any given year were 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly five percent of full-time workers suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every 100 full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others, then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They

² Under its commerce power granted by the United States Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); “[there are] three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress’ commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce.”). The federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The United States Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by Kansas Labor Market Information Services or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation *Annual Statistical Report*.

Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the division:

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.³

All of the division's severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity.⁴ For example, the BLS measures of "Total Lost Workday Cases" and "Other Recordable Cases" (BLS used to categorize these as "Cases Without Lost Workdays" and it is roughly the same as no time lost cases⁵) are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports. The BLS classification "Total Lost Workday Cases" injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of "lost workday." However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the division's data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS and the differing time frames of the studies.⁶

Table 2-2 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last thirteen fiscal years (FY 1995-FY 2007) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-1 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For "Total Injuries and Illnesses," the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 5.15 in FY 2007. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate increased by 1.6 percent over the last year. However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 37.1 percent over the last thirteen years and by 19.8 percent since FY 2001.
- The average annual decrease between FY 1995 and FY 2007 of the incidence rate per 100 full-time workers (FTE) for "Total Injuries and Illnesses" was 3.6 percent.

³ K.S.A.44-557.

⁴ See Appendix for more detailed explanations.

⁵ Note, however, that Division of Workers Compensation definitions do not specifically address restricted work activity or job transfer. Those cases are treated either as "time lost" or "no time lost" cases, depending on which definition they fit. The division has concluded that, for the purposes of this report, such cases are better represented through our analysis of specific benefit types (e.g., temporary partial claims, permanent partial claims) that appears in Section 3 of this report.

⁶ In response to this issue, the division has begun publishing incidence rates organized by calendar year as well as fiscal year. See table 2-3. Additionally, despite the limitations, readers of this report have requested the inclusion of BLS national and Kansas data. Such readers may include employers, employees, policymakers, safety standards writers, safety inspectors, health and safety consultants, and researchers. BLS, *Frequently Asked Questions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm>. "Policymakers need to know how the safety and health of workers in their State compares to workers in other States doing comparable work. The survey helps these managers determine the additional need for State safety and health programs." *Id.*

- The “Time Lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.36 per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in FY 2007, a 7.3 percent increase in the rate from the previous year.
- The “Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 1.6 percent from FY 1995 to FY 2007.
- The “No Time Lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.78 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for FY 2007, which was a 3.1 percent decrease from the previous year, and a 42.9 percent decrease from FY 2001 (4.87 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).
- The “No Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 3.07 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2007.
- The fatality rate is nearly unchanged from the previous year, and has had an average annual decrease of 1.98 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2007.

Table 2-2
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* FY 1995 - FY 2007

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
FY1995	4.54	3.64	0.0058	8.19
FY1996	5.80	2.28	0.0051	8.08
FY1997	6.02	1.99	0.0052	8.01
FY1998	4.99	2.83	0.0055	7.82
FY1999	5.33	2.06	0.0047	7.39
FY2000	5.45	1.42	0.0053	6.88
FY2001	4.87	1.54	0.0033	6.42
FY2002	3.93	1.51	0.0040	5.45
FY2003	3.89	0.92	0.0030	4.80
FY2004	3.75	1.25	0.0034	5.00
FY2005	2.78	2.17	0.0044	4.95
FY2006	2.87	2.20	0.0038	5.07
FY2007	2.78	2.36	0.0036	5.15

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

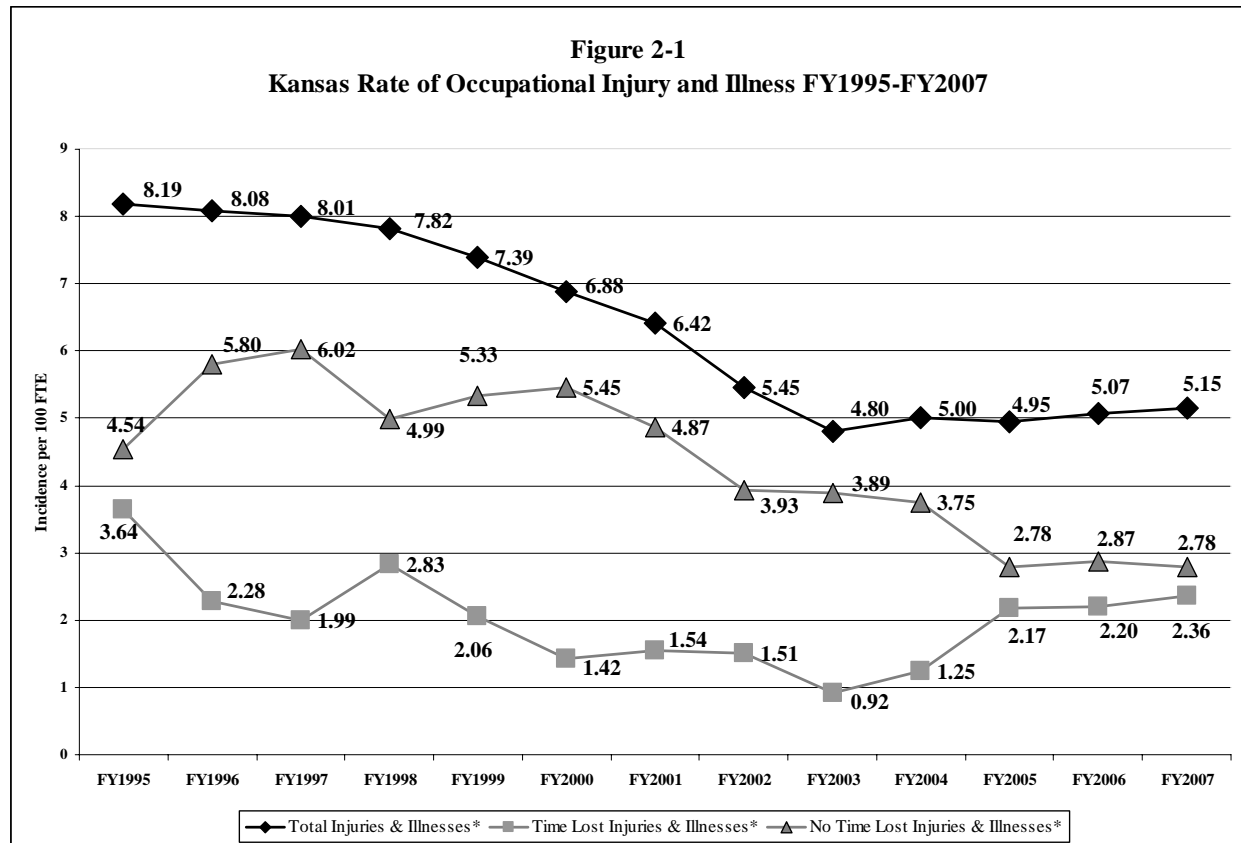


Table 2-3 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 13 calendar years (1994-2006) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-2 on page 43 for graphical representations of the data.

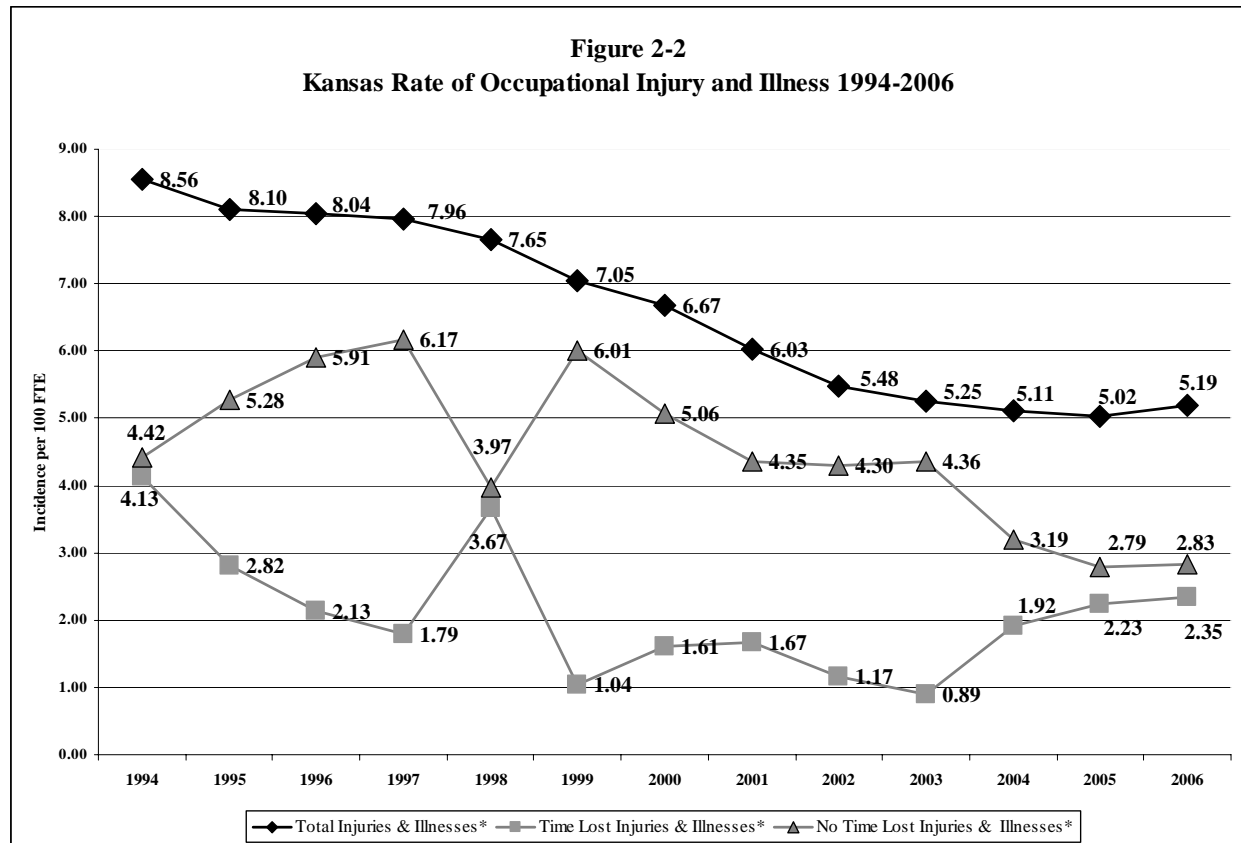
- For “Total Injuries and Illnesses” the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 5.19 in 2006. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate increased slightly over the last year (3.4 percent). However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 39.4 percent over the last 13 years and by 22.2 percent since 2000.
- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 4.0 percent between 1994 and 2006.
- The “Time Lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.35 per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in 2006, a 5.4 percent increase in the rate from the previous year. However, it is slightly above the 13-year average of 2.11 per 100 FTE and represents a 43.1 percent decrease from 1994.
- The “Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 8.6 percent between 1994 and 2006.
- The 2006 “No Time Lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate increased by 1.4 percent from the previous year. The 2006 incident rate represents a decrease of 44.1 percent from 2000 and is 37.3 percent less than the 13-year average (4.51 per 100 FTE).
- The “No Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of just 1.3 percent.

- The fatality rate decreased by 4.9 percent from the previous year and was slightly smaller than the 13-year average of fatality rates (.0044). The average annual increase is 0.81 percent.

Table 2-3
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* 1994 – 2006

Calendar Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
1994	4.42	4.13	0.0050	8.56
1995	5.28	2.82	0.0060	8.10
1996	5.91	2.13	0.0048	8.04
1997	6.17	1.79	0.0050	7.96
1998	3.97	3.67	0.0047	7.65
1999	6.01	1.04	0.0050	7.05
2000	5.06	1.61	0.0037	6.67
2001	4.35	1.67	0.0036	6.03
2002	4.30	1.17	0.0042	5.48
2003	4.36	0.89	0.0027	5.25
2004	3.19	1.92	0.0045	5.11
2005	2.79	2.23	0.0041	5.02
2006	2.83	2.35	0.0039	5.19

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation,
Wage data: Kansas Labor Market Information Services



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS reports data for “Days away from work, days or restricted work activity or job transfer (DART),” which are cases “that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity⁷ or job transfer, or both.”⁸ a lost workday as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This definition is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is the former “Cases Without Lost Workdays,” now categorized as “Other Recordable Cases,” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in death, time away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut a finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical

⁷ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred. BLS states: “Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.” BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

⁸ BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>. “Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.” *Id.*

treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday they would be designated as an “Other Recordable Case.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the *day* of injury or onset of illness.

BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1995. That incidence rate dropped to a twelve-year low of 5.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in calendar year 2006, the most recent year of the survey available for the State of Kansas (See Table 2-4). Below are findings from the BLS survey research that are good comparative data for the division’s published incidence rates.

- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This annual decline in the frequency of injuries and illnesses is consistent with the national trend in “Total Injury and Illness” incidence rates, but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national average for every year of the study. The Kansas total injuries rate decreased to 5.1 and the national total injuries rate decreased to 4.4 in 2006.
- The Kansas “Total Injuries and Illnesses” rate is down by 4.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1995-2006, a relative change of 47.4 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 45.7 percent, between 1995 and 2006.
- The “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate for Kansas declined from 1995 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2006 (2.3 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national rates for each of the first nine years discussed, but were slightly lower than the national rates in 2004 (a difference of 0.1 injuries or illnesses per 100 workers) and equal to the national rate in 2005 (2.4 per 100 workers) and 2006 (2.3 per 100 workers). The national rates also have declined or remained constant every year, from 3.6 in 1995 to a low of 2.3 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2006.
- “Total Lost Workday Cases” in Kansas has declined by 1.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 45.2 percent, from 1995-2006, while nationally the incidence rate for “Total Lost Workday Cases” is down 1.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 36.1 percent, between 1995 and 2006.
- The “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1995 to 1.1 per 100 workers in 2006. This Kansas trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and the Kansas average of 1.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers is slightly below the national average of 1.8.
- Kansas “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” has decreased by 56 percent over the twelve-year period, declining by 1.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national average for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by 1.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers (48 percent) over this period as well.
- The “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (now “other recordable cases”) incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.5 injuries per 100 workers in 1995 to 2.8 per 100 workers in 2006. Kansas has higher than average (national) rates for cases without lost workdays for every year of the study, indicating that a greater percentage of the state’s total injuries and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity. In other

words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.

- “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (“other recordable cases”) in Kansas are down by 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1995-2006 (relative decline of 49.1 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (2.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, or 52.3 percent).

Table 2-4
BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* 1995 - 2006

Calendar Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays**	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.0
2000	6.1	7.8	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
2002	5.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	3.2
2003	5.0	5.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.9
2004	4.8	5.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
2005	4.6	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
2006	4.4	5.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.8

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

** Starting in 2002 this category has been reclassified by BLS as "other recordable cases"

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Industrial Super Sector Incidence Rates: Calendar Years 2003-2006

For the fourth year, the division is publishing incidence rates by industrial super sector. Beginning in January 2003, the Kansas Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and began reporting using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). LMIS had reported employment payroll by the SIC system since 1939. Therefore, since the division relies upon this data for the construction of statistics, it will no longer report incidence rates by the SIC system. The division published this data for the fiscal years 2003-2004, utilizing the NAICS. After discovering inconsistent internal data, the division has chosen to report the data as compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), rather than to publish statistics based on insufficient data with respect to the industry code. This problem, however, does not affect the statewide incidence rates. Thus, in accordance with BLS data practices, the values in this report will be reported for calendar years 2003 through 2006, and represent the incidence rates as calculated by BLS, not the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation. This comparison allows us also to report the national incidence rates by NAICS super sector, as reported by the

BLS, for convenient comparison to the Kansas incidence rates (See Table 2-5 below for Kansas incidence rates, Table 2-6 for national incidence rates).

- The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector had the highest total injuries and illnesses incidence rate in Kansas in 2003 and 2004 with 8.7 and 8.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, respectively, the Construction sector had the highest rate in Kansas for 2005 with 8.4 and Manufacturing had the highest rate in Kansas for 2006 with 7.4.
- The Transportation and Warehousing sector had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates for the last four years (7.8 in 2003, 7.3 in 2004, 7.0 in 2005 and 6.5 in 2006).
- The industrial super sector with the lowest rates for the total injuries and illnesses incidence rate for all four years in Kansas was Finance and Insurance (1.0 in 2003, 1.3 in 2004, 1.1 in 2005 and 1.3 in 2006). The same sector had the lowest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates as well (1.1 in 2003, 0.9 in 2004, 1.0 in 2005 and 0.9 in 2006).
- The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate in Kansas during 2003 and 2004 (6.8 in 2003 and 4.3 in 2004), Manufacturing and Construction had the highest incidence rates in 2005 (both at 3.8) and Transportation and Warehousing has the highest incidence rates in 2006 with 3.7. Nationally, Transportation and Warehousing had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” rates for all four years (5.4 in 2003, 4.9 in 2004, 4.6 in 2005 and 4.3 in 2006).
- The Mining sector had the highest Kansas rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” in 2006 and 2004 with 2.3 and 3.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, respectively. The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector had the highest Kansas rates for the same category in 2003 (3.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE) and in 2005 the Construction sector incidence rate was highest in the state at 2.7.
- Transportation and Warehousing had the highest national rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” from 2003-2006 (3.5 in 2003, 3.1 in 2004, 2.9 in 2005 and 2.7 in 2006).
- The Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance and Accommodation and Food Services sectors shared the highest national rates in 2006 with 3.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for “Cases without Lost Workdays”.
- Health Care and Social Assistance had the highest national rates for “Cases without Lost Workdays” in 2003, 2004 and 2006 (3.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in both 2003 and 2004 and 3.2 in 2006) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation had the high incidence rate in 2005 with 3.2.
- The Kansas data for the Utilities and Management of Companies and Enterprises sectors are not available for 2003.

Table 2-5
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS
Super Sector 2003 - 2006

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases				Total Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work				Cases w/o lost workdays			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mining	5.7	6.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.8	1.3	1.5
Construction	7.9	6.7	8.4	7.0	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.9	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.8
Manufacturing	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.9
Wholesale Trade	5.7	4.6	5.8	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.8
Retail Trade	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
Transportation & Warehousing	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7
Utilities	n/a	4.5	5.1	4.6	n/a	1.9	1.8	1.7	n/a	0.8	0.8	0.9	n/a	2.6	3.3	2.9
Information	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0
Finance and Insurance	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3		0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.6	2.4	1.6		0.7	1.1	0.6		0.3	0.7	0.3		0.9	1.3	1.0	
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	n/a	2.6	2.5	2.4	n/a	1.1	0.3	1.6	n/a	0.4		0.7	n/a	1.5	2.2	0.9
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	8.7	8.5	2.5	3.6	6.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	3.7	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.9	4.3	0.8	1.9
Educational Svs	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.9	8.0	6.4	6.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.2	6.8	6.0	5.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.1
Accommodation and Food Svs	5.3	4.9	7.6	5.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	3.9	3.8	6.3	3.9
Other Svs except Public Administration	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.9

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS
Super Sector 2003 - 2006

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases				Total Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work				Cases w/o lost workdays			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mining	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.9	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
Retail Trade	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Transportation & Warehousing	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Utilities	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.9
Information	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Finance and Insurance	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
Educational Svs	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8
Accommodation and Food Svs	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other Svs except Public Administration	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

Table 2-7 lists the Kansas counties reporting the greatest number of total injuries and illnesses in Fiscal Year 2007.

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita, is located in Sedgwick County, which reported the most cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe, respectively) and reported the second highest number of total injuries and illnesses.
- 54.3 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 57.4 percent of total cases from Johnson County resulted in no time lost from work. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases at 4,603 with 59.9 percent resulting in no time lost.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-15.

Table 2-7
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY 2007

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SEDGWICK	6,136	5,151	3	11,290
JOHNSON	5,400	4,009	1	9,410
UNKNOWN	2,675	4,444	4	7,123
SHAWNEE	2,759	1,841	3	4,603
WYANDOTTE	1,908	1,997	2	3,907
SALINE	1,339	571		1,910
DOUGLAS	1,061	673		1,734
LYON	1,190	274	2	1,466
RENO	851	573	2	1,426
RILEY	763	557		1,320

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-8 lists the most frequent source of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2007.

- The most frequent source of "Total Injuries and Illnesses," "Time Lost" and "Fatal" cases in FY 2007 fell in the "no explanation" category.
- "Miscellaneous" accounted for the second most frequently reported source of "No Time Lost," "Time Lost" and "Total Injury and Illness" cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-16.

Table 2-8
Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
NO EXPLANATION	1,185	24,601	14	25,800
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	3,786	708	1	4,495
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	3,421	620	2	4,043
BODILY MOTION	2,151	450		2,601
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	2,068	507		2,575
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,034	388	1	2,423
PERSON, INJURED (HEART FAILER, MENTAL)	1,103	351	13	1,467
FLOOR	1,151	245		1,396
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,188	183	1	1,372
KNIVE OR RAZOR	1,173	121		1,294

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-9 lists the most frequent causes of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2007.

- The physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “Total Injury and Illness” and “Time Lost” cases and shares the most frequent cause with “objects being lifted or handled” for “No Time Lost” cases.
- Forty-six percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Objects being lifted were the second most frequent cause of “Total Injury and Illness” cases.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-17.

Table 2-9
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2007

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
LIFTING	3,692	3,197		6,889
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,692	1,276	1	4,969
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	3,322	1,583	19	4,924
ON SAME LEVEL	2,712	1,242		3,954
FALL, SLIP, OR TRIP INJURY ON ICE OR SNOW	1,503	1,282		2,785
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,444	1,215		2,659
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	1,685	937		2,622
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	1,375	1,168	1	2,544
REPETITIVE MOTION	1,512	998		2,510
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	1,399	1,084		2,483

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-10 lists the most frequent nature of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in Fiscal Year 2007.

- 2,381 reports of occupational injuries were filed with the division which failed to include an adequate explanation of the nature of the occupational injury or illness.
- Of the accident reports filed that did include an explanation, strains are the most common types of injuries reported. Lacerations are the third most common type.
- Forty-one percent of the reported strains and 59 percent of reported lacerations did not result in lost work time.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-18.

Table 2-10
Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
STRAIN	5,576	7,893	1	13,470
ALL OTHER SPECIFIC INJURIES, NOC	9,206	4,086	8	13,300
LACERATION	5,614	3,952		9,566
CONTUSION	3,707	4,420	1	8,128
SPRAIN	1,574	1,915		3,489
PUNCTURE	1,955	1,171	1	3,127
FOREIGN BODY	1,497	1,257		2,754
NO EXPLANATION	1,904	475	2	2,381
FRACTURE	970	1,404		2,374
INFLAMMATION	1,273	646		1,919

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-11 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY 2007.

- Injuries and illnesses involving multiple body parts constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Injuries involving the fingers had the second greatest total frequency for FY 2007.
- Of cases involving multiple body parts, almost 61 percent resulted in “No Time Lost” only 39 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 57.5 percent of injuries involving the fingers are “No Time Lost” cases while 42.5 percent result in “Time Lost” for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in Table 2-19.

Table 2-11
Most Frequent Body Member Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2007

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS (INCLUDING BODY SYSTEMS AND BODY PARTS)	4,701	3,012	26	7,739
FINGER(S)	4,304	3,175		7,479
LOW BACK AREA (LUMBAR, LUMBOSACRAL)	2,777	3,305		6,082
KNEE	2,297	2,225		4,522
HAND	2,267	1,976		4,243
EYE(S)	2,006	1,578		3,584
MULTIPLE UPPER EXTREMITIES	2,668	916		3,584
SHOULDER(S)	1,785	1,712		3,497
WRIST	1,364	1,152		2,516
ANKLE	1,075	1,262		2,337

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-12 and 2-13 list the industries, by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the SIC system, executive and legislative offices ranked first in total frequency for FY 2007; however, of the total reported injuries and illnesses for this classification, 47 percent were “No Time Lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For SIC classified industries, meat packing plants reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 87 percent were “No Time Lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For NAICS classified industries, other general government support ranked second in total frequency for FY 2007; however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 79 percent were “No Time Lost” cases (see Table 2-13).
- For NAICS classified industries, elementary and secondary schools reported the third largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 59 percent were “No Time Lost” cases (see Table 2-13).

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-20 (SIC) and 2-21 (NAICS).

Table 2-12
Most Frequent SIC Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	1,225	1,382	4	2,611
MEAT PACKING PLANTS	2,160	265	1	2,426
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	1,338	701	3	2,042
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	1,266	568		1,834
SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	929	398		1,327
BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	820	440	2	1,262
GROCERY STORES	424	641	1	1,066
HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	440	447	1	888
VARIETY STORES	405	341		746
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-SINGLE- FAMILY HOUSES	187	381	1	569

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13
Most Frequent NAICS Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
UNCLASSIFIABLE	2,881	2,152	2	5,035
OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	3,681	960	1	4,642
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1,759	1,206	1	2,966
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	770	903	1	1,674
AIRCRAFT ENGINE AND ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING (PT)	92	743		835
NURSING CARE FACILITIES	219	306		525
FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	158	323		481
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG- DISTANCE, LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD	43	361		404
TIRE MANUFACTURING (EXCEPT RETRADING)		392		392
AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING		367		367

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-14 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY 2007.

- Workers ages 20-29 (17,791), 30-39 (15,034) and 40-49 (16,075) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY 2007.
- The percentage of no time lost injuries was nearly 55 percent for the 20-29 stratum, 54 percent for the 30-39 stratum and was 53 percent for the 40-49 stratum.

Table 2-14
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age FY 2007

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & UNDER	1,357	1,131		2,488
20 - 29	9,759	8,021	11	17,791
30 - 39	8,107	6,919	8	15,034
40 - 49	8,536	7,529	10	16,075
50 - 59	7,094	5,939	15	13,048
60 - 69	2,141	1,863	3	4,007
70 - 79	271	234	2	507
80 & UP	37	53		90

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
ALLEN	241	110	1	352
ANDERSON	38	41		79
ATCHISON	371	178		549
BARBER	48	50		98
BARTON	328	376	1	705
BOURBON	202	158		360
BROWN	56	140		196
BUTLER	389	604	2	995
CHASE	6	17		23
CHAUTAUQUA	14	12		26
CHEROKEE	143	130	1	274
CHEYENNE	26	9		35
CLARK	19	76		95
CLAY	84	78		162
CLOUD	109	64		173
COFFEY	77	94		171
COMANCHE	9	13		22
COWLEY	425	345		770
CRAWFORD	345	434	1	780
DECATUR	30	14		44
DICKINSON	283	187		470
DONIPHAN	84	49		133
DOUGLAS	1,061	673		1,734
EDWARDS	18	27		45
ELK	22	17		39
ELLIS	318	336		654
ELLSWORTH	158	37	1	196
FINNEY	752	425	1	1,178
FORD	888	341		1,229
FRANKLIN	408	337		745
GEARY	337	229		566
GOVE	42	27		69
GRAHAM	25	27		52
GRANT	113	78		191
GRAY	34	52	1	87
GREELEY	33	13		46
GREENWOOD	38	67	1	106
HAMILTON	43	43		86
HARPER	113	62	1	176
HARVEY	403	324		727

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
HASKELL	39	60		99
HODGEMAN	16	13		29
JACKSON	74	37		111
JEFFERSON	62	79	1	142
JEWELL	40	21		61
JOHNSON	5,400	4,009	1	9,410
KEARNY	27	34		61
KINGMAN	54	65		119
KIOWA	72	55		127
LABETTE	381	418		799
LANE	14	20		34
LEAVENWORTH	401	427		828
LINCOLN	37	17	2	56
LINN	56	37	1	94
LOGAN	22	36		58
LYON	1,190	274	2	1,466
MARION	95	76		171
MARSHALL	122	73		195
MCPHERSON	428	366		794
MEADE	33	35		68
MIAMI	485	304		789
MITCHELL	68	89		157
MONTGOMERY	516	535	2	1,053
MORRIS	31	47		78
MORTON	51	25		76
NEMAHA	75	190	1	266
NEOSHO	136	290		426
NESS	23	44		67
NORTON	73	68		141
OSAGE	50	68		118
OSBORNE	45	39		84
OTHER STATE	777	219	6	1,002
OTTAWA	23	47	1	71
PAWNEE	233	95		328
PHILLIPS	40	90	1	131
POTTAWATOMIE	118	124	1	243
PRATT	114	115		229
RAWLINS	13	18	1	32
RENO	851	573	2	1,426
REPUBLIC	33	48		81

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
RICE	51	75		126
RILEY	763	557		1,320
ROOKS	49	77		126
RUSH	35	31		66
RUSSELL	86	60	1	147
SALINE	1,339	571		1,910
SCOTT	63	50	1	114
SEDGWICK	6,136	5,151	3	11,290
SEWARD	439	384	1	824
SHAWNEE	2,759	1,841	3	4,603
SHERIDAN	21	10	1	32
SHERMAN	64	36		100
SMITH	25	95		120
STAFFORD	39	19		58
STANTON	34	16		50
STEVENS	34	43		77
SUMNER	134	120		254
THOMAS	54	144		198
TREGO	24	35		59
UNKNOWN	2,675	4,444	4	7,123
WABAUNSEE	24	21		45
WALLACE	14	4		18
WASHINGTON	31	69		100
WICHITA	15	30		45
WILSON	170	341		511
WOODSON	7	23		30
WYANDOTTE	1,908	1,997	2	3,907

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
AIR PRESSURE	22	7		29
AIRCRAFT	13	2	1	16
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	823	74		897
ANIMALS, INSECTS, ETC, UNS	856	132		988
BLOOD	209	6		215
BOAT OR SHIP	7	1		8
BODILY MOTION	2,151	450		2,601
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS		2		2
BOTTLES, JUGS, FLASKS, ETC	62	13		75
BOXES, BARRELS, CONTAINERS, PACKAGES	2,068	507		2,575
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES (WALLS, FENCES)	758	173	1	932
CERAMIC ITEMS (BRICK, CHINA, TILE ETC)	24	8		32
CHEMICALS	510	83	1	594
CLOTHING, APPAREL, SHOES	161	40		201
COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	48	12	1	61
COLD (ATMOSPHERIC, ENVIRONMENTAL)	3	3		6
CONVEYERS	108	17		125
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	45	5		50
EARTHMOVING & HIWAY CONSTR. MACHINES	102	36		138
ELECTRIC APPARATUS (HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE)	298	48		346
FLAME, FIRE, SMOKE	71	32		103
FLOOR	1,151	245		1,396
FOOD PRODUCTS (COOKING OIL)	299	59	1	359
FORKLIFTS, STACKERS (POWERED VEHICLES)	145	37	1	183
FUMES - (GAS, PAINT)	121	18		139
FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS ETC	2,034	388	1	2,423
GLASS ITEMS (FIBERGLASS, SEE ALSO 650)	292	48		340
GROUND OUTDOORS	485	157		642
HAND TOOLS, NOT POWERED	933	151		1,084
HAND TOOLS, POWERED	523	119		642
HANDTRUCKS,DOLLIES (NON POWERED VEHICLE)	444	123	1	568

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
HEAT, ENVIRONMENTAL	96	46		142
HEATING EQUIPMENT (FURNACES, STOVES ETC)	116	30		146
HIGHWAY VEHICLES	9	4		13
HOISTING APPARATUS	101	25		126
ICE, SNOW	168	37		205
INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AGENTS (BACTERIA)	199	20		219
KNIFE OR RAZOR	1,173	121		1,294
LADDERS	305	125		430
LIQUIDS (WATER, LIQUIDS NEC)	274	42		316
MACHINES, UNS	833	175		1,008
METAL CHIPS, SPLINTERS, PARTICLES	318	50		368
METAL FASTENERS (BOLTS, NAILS, SCREWS)	345	56		401
METAL ITEMS, UNS	1,188	183	1	1,372
METAL PARTS (EXCEPT AUTO, UNASSEMBLED)	21	6		27
MINERAL ITEMS (CLAY, SAND, GRAVEL STONE)	259	59		318
MISCELLANEOUS (EARPLUGS, SHEETROCK ETC)	3,786	708	1	4,495
MULTIPLE SOURCES OF INJURY	897	228	7	1,132
NEEDLES	666	17		683
NO EXPLANATION	1,185	24,601	14	25,800
NOISE	35	3		38
OFFICE MACHINES	413	43		456
PALLETS, SKIDS	284	88		372
PAPER AND PULP ITEMS	176	25		201
PARTICLES - UNIDENTIFIED	972	103		1,075
PERSON, INJURED (HEART FAILER, MENTAL)	1,103	351	13	1,467
PERSON, OTHER THAN INJURED	3,421	620	2	4,043
PIPE AND FITTINGS	224	49		273
PIT	17	1		18
PLANT OR INDUSTRIAL VEHICLES	82	15		97
PLANTS, TREES, VEGETATION	315	81		396
PLASTIC ITEMS	103	14		117
POTS, PANS, DISHES, TRAYS	245	41		286
PRINTING MACHINES	5			5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PUMPS & PRIME MOVERS (ENGINES, TURBINES)	95	22	1	118
RADIATING SUBSTANCES (ISOTOPE,SUN,XRAY)	7	1		8
RAIL VEHICLES (TRAIN)	13	1		14
RAMPS	51	13		64
RECREATION AND ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT	145	21		166
ROOFS	35	17	1	53
RUBBER PRODUCTS	143	48		191
RUNWAYS, PLATFORMS	71	18		89
SAWS (NOT HAND TOOLS)	42	12		54
SCRAP, DEBRIS, WASTE MATERIALS (SLAG)	134	22		156
SHEARS, SLITTERS, SLICERS	321	34		355
SIDEWALKS, PATHS, WALKWAYS (OUTDOORS)	767	153		920
STAIRS, STEPS INCLUDE ESCALATORS	592	133		725
STEAM	28	6		34
STITCHING, SEWING MACHINES	10	1		11
STREET, ROAD	90	28		118
TEXTILE ITEMS	3			3
VEHICLES, UNS	560	169	1	730
WOOD ITEMS	179	49		228
WOOD ITEMS, NEC	58	7		65

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
ABNORMAL AIR PRESSURE - BURN OR SCALD-HEAT OR COLD EXPOSURE	3	6		9
ABSORPTION, INGESTION, OR INHALATION, NOC	1,145	508	1	1,654
ACID CHEMICALS	42	125		167
ANIMAL OR INSECT	746	457		1,203
BROKEN GLASS	186	150		336
BURN OR SCALD--HEAT OR COLD EXPOSURE MISCELLANEOUS	7	129		136
CALLOUS BLISTER ETC. CAUSED BY REPETITIVE MOTION	9	130		139
CAUGHT BY COLAPSING MATERIALS (SLIDES OF EARTH) - EITHER MAN MADE OF NATURAL	2	6		8
CAUGHT IN OR BETWEEN MISCELLANEOUS	906	777	1	1,684
COLLISION WITH A FIXED OBJECT	25	67		92
COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VEHICLE	383	327	10	720
CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	63	52	1	116
CONTACT WITH HOT OBJECT	172	200		372
CRASH OF AIRPLANE			1	1
CRASH OF RAIL VEHICLE		1		1
CRASH OF WATER VEHICLE	2			2
CUMULATIVE INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	54	273		327
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE INJURED BY MISCELLANEOUS	588	1,158		1,746
CUT, PUNCTURE, SCRAPE, INJURED BY OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	108	806		914
DUST, GASES, FUMES OR VAPORS	41	35		76
EXPLOSION OR FLARE BACK	18	16	1	35
EXPLOSIONS	1	1		2
EXPOSURE TO COLD OBJECTS OR SUBSTANCES		11		11
FALL OR SLIP INJURY MISCELLANEOUS	343	1,630		1,973
FALL, ONTO OR AGAINST OBJECTS	29	9		38
FALL, SLIP OR TRIP INJURY ON STAIRS	144	284		428
FALL, SLIP OR TRIP INTO OPENINGS - SHAFTS, EXCAVATIONS, FLOOR OPENING	31	69		100

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
FALL, SLIP, OR TRIP INJURY ON ICE OR SNOW	1,503	1,282		2,785
FALLING OR FLYING OBJECT	1,375	1,168	1	2,544
FIRE OR FLAME	30	56		86
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	1,399	1,084		2,483
FROM DIFFERENT LEVEL	391	652	2	1,045
FROM LIQUID OR GREASE SPILLS	1,007	628		1,635
HAND TOOL OR MACHINE IN USE	49	245		294
HAND TOOL, UTENSIL; NOT POWERED	1,685	937		2,622
HOLDING OR CARRYING	501	327		828
JUMPING	91	77		168
LADDER OR SCAFFOLDING	76	271		347
LIFTING	3,692	3,197		6,889
MACHINE OR MACHINERY - CAUGHT IN, UNDER OR BETWEEN	131	287		418
MISC OTHER THAN PHYSICAL CAUSE OF INJURY	9	150		159
MOTOR VEHICLE	25	93	1	119
MOTOR VEHICLE MISCELLANEOUS	35	147	2	184
MOVING PARTS OF MACHINE	133	107		240
MULTIPLE CAUSES OF INJURY	493	139	2	634
NO EXPLANATION	13	10		23
NOISE - EXPOSURE TO	14			14
NONCLASSIFIABLE - UNKNOWN	1			1
OBJECT BEING LIFTED OR HANDLED	3,692	1,276	1	4,969
OBJECT HANDLED	178	422		600
OBJECT HANDLED BY OTHERS	334	144		478
ON SAME LEVEL	2,712	1,242		3,954
OTHER INJURY (NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED)	3,322	1,583	19	4,924
POWERED HAND TOOL, APPLIANCE	353	419		772
PUSHING OR PULLING	1,444	1,215		2,659
RADIATION		1		1
REACHING	297	278		575
REPETITIVE MOTION	1,512	998		2,510
ROBBERY OR CRIMINAL ASSAULT	36	117	1	154
RUBBED OR ABRADED, NOC	3	38		41
SANDING, SCRAPING, CLEANING OPERATIONS	231	51		282
SLIPPED, DID NOT FALL	241	241		482

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
STATIONARY OBJECT	1,233	695		1,928
STEAM OR HOT FLUIDS	216	195		411
STEPPING ON SHARP OBJECT	110	75		185
STRAIN OR INJURY BY CONTINUAL NOISE	8	14		22
STRAIN OR INJURY BY MISCELLANEOUS	433	1,664	1	2,098
STRAIN OR INJURY BY TWISTING	485	676		1,161
STRAIN OR INJURY BY WELDING OR THROWING	47	22		69
STRIKING AGAINST OR STEPPING ON MISCELLANEOUS	502	455		957
STRUCK BY OR INJURED BY MISCELLANEOUS	160	583	1	744
STRUCK OR INJURED BY FELLOW WORKER, PATIENT	1,742	700		2,442
TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	109	107		216
USING TOOL OR MACHINE	132	216		348
VEHICLE UPSET	107	112	3	222
VIBRATING OBJECTS (INCLUDES ROUGH RIDING MACHINES)	5	3		8
WELDING OPERATIONS	98	92		190
WELDING, THROWING, HOLDING OR CARRYING	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
AIDS	1	2		3
ALL OTHER CUMULATIVE INJURIES, NOC	76	476		552
ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE	1	43		44
ALL OTHER SPECIFIC INJURIES, NOC	9,206	4,086	8	13,300
AMPUTATION	38	82		120
ANGINA PECTORIS (COND. ASSOC. WITH HEART DISEASE)	2	10		12
ASBESTOSIS	23	1		24
ASPHYXIATION	4	10		14
BURN	799	747	1	1,547
BURN (CHEMICAL)	6			6
BURN (HEAT)	13	2		15
BYSSINOSIS	1			1
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	236	209		445
CONCUSSION	80	129		209
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE	236	71		307
CONTUSION	3,707	4,420	1	8,128
CRUSHING	90	336	3	429
DERMATITIS	228	255		483
DERMATITIS - CEMENT, RUBBER, POISON IVY	53	8		61
DISLOCATION	143	148		291
DUST DISEASE NOC (ALL OTHER PNEUMOCONIOSIS)	3	3		6
ELECTRIC SHOCK	60	55	1	116
ENUCLEATION (TO REMOVE, EX: TUMOR, EYE, ETC.)		2		2
FOREIGN BODY	1,497	1,257		2,754
FRACTURE	970	1,404		2,374
FREEZING	10	10		20
HEARING LOSS (TRAUMATIC ONLY)	35	18		53
HEAT - ENVIRONMENTAL (HEAT STROKE, EXHAUSTION ETC)	1			1
HEAT PROSTRATION	87	126		213
HERNIA	137	200		337
INFECTION	151	103		254
INFLAMMATION	1,273	646		1,919
LACERATION	5,614	3,952		9,566
LOSS OF HEARING	5	25		30

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18 continued
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MENTAL DISORDER	3	4		7
MENTAL STRESS	10	23		33
MULTIPLE INJURIES INCLUDING BOTH PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL	2	28		30
MULTIPLE PHYSICAL INJURIES ONLY	980	768	14	1,762
MULTIPLE TYPES OF INJURY	41	13	1	55
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (HEART ATTACK)	10	25	14	49
NO EXPLANATION	1,904	475	2	2,381
NO INJURY OR ILLNESS	32	2		34
NO PHYSICAL INJURY - I.E. GLASSES, CONTACT LENSES, ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCE	171	209		380
POISONING - GENERAL (NOT OD OR CUMULATIVE INJURY)	18	20		38
POISONING, SYSTEMIC, UNS (BEE STINGS)	4			4
POISONING-CHEMICAL	7	40		47
POISONING-METAL	1	1		2
PUNCTURE	1,955	1,171	1	3,127
RADIATION	1	1		2
RESPIRATORY DISORDERS (GASES,FUMES,CHEMICALS,ETC)	201	115	1	317
RUPTURE	11	37		48
SEVERANCE	22	37		59
SPRAIN	1,574	1,915		3,489
STRAIN	5,576	7,893	1	13,470
SYNCOPE - SWOONING, FAINTING, PASSING OUT; NO OTHER INJURY	121	90	1	212
VASCULAR LOSS	3	2		5
VDT-RELATED DISEASE	1	3		4
VISION LOSS	10	10		20

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2007

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ABDOMEN INCLUDING GROIN - EXCLUDING INJURY TO INTERNAL ORGANS	547	491	1	1,039
ANKLE	1,075	1,262		2,337
ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCE - BRACES, ETC.	27	4		31
BODY PARTS, NEC	86	20		106
BODY SYSTEMS AND MULTIPLE BODY SYSTEMS	78	173	2	253
BRAIN	20	43	1	64
BUTTOCKS - SOFT TISSUE	104	100		204
CHEST (INC:RIBS, STERNUM)	452	509	1	962
DISC	32	63		95
EAR(S)	146	110		256
ELBOW	679	646		1,325
EYE(S)	2,006	1,578		3,584
FACIAL BONES	58	59		117
FINGER(S)	4,304	3,175		7,479
FOOT	976	992		1,968
GREAT TOE	31	74		105
HAND	2,267	1,976		4,243
HEAD	129	21		150
HEART	12	29	12	53
HIP	215	237		452
INTERNAL ORGANS	21	62		83
KNEE	2,297	2,225		4,522
LARYNX	17	27		44
LEG	1			1
LOW BACK AREA (LUMBAR, LUMBOSACRAL)	2,777	3,305		6,082
LOWER ARM	911	967		1,878
LOWER LEG	514	594		1,108
LUMBAR AND/OR SACRAL VERTEBRAE (VERTEBRAE NOC TRUNK) - BONE PORTION OF THE SPINAL COLUMN	35	83		118
LUNGS	67	85		152
MOUTH	120	102		222
MULTIPLE BODY PARTS (INCLUDING BODY SYSTEMS AND BODY PARTS)	4,701	3,012	26	7,739
MULTIPLE HEAD INJURY	133	471	1	605

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19 continued
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2007

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MULTIPLE LOWER EXTREMITIES	847	400		1,247
MULTIPLE MEMBERS INJURED	11	2		13
MULTIPLE NECK INJURIES	64	168		232
MULTIPLE TRUNK	928	418		1,346
MULTIPLE UPPER EXTREMITIES	2,668	916		3,584
NO EXPLANATION	25	53	1	79
NO PHYSICAL INJURY - MENTAL DISORDER	43	134		177
NOSE	110	105		215
OTHER FACIAL SOFT TISSUE	465	430		895
PELVIS	19	59		78
PROSTHETIC DEVICES	9	1		10
SACRUM AND COCCYX	36	45		81
SHOULDER(S)	1,785	1,712		3,497
SKULL	226	302		528
SOFT TISSUE	255	218		473
SPINAL CORD		11		11
TEETH	111	85		196
THIGH	209	241		450
THUMB	1,271	1,004		2,275
TOE(S)	248	211		459
TRACHEA	7	26	1	34
UNCLASSIFIED - INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY PART AFFECTED	1,171	412	3	1,586
UPPER ARM - HUMERUS AND CORRESPONDING MUSCLE	244	325		569
UPPER BACK AREA (THORACIC AREA)	295	498		793
UPPER EXTREMITIES, MULTIPLE	1			1
VERTEBRAE	13	32		45
WRIST	1,364	1,152		2,516
WRIST(S) - AND HAND(S)	181	263		444

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE		2		2
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING SERVICES	15	21		36
ADJUSTMENT AND COLLECTION SERVICES	15	1		16
ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	1			1
ADMINISTRATION OF HOUSING PROGRAMS	3	6		9
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS	5	7		12
ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL, HUMAN RESOURCE AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS	26	4		30
ADVERTISING AGENCIES	2			2
ADVERTISING, NEC	1			1
AIR AND WATER RESOURCE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		1		1
AIR COURIER SERVICES	48	1		49
AIR TRANSPORTATION, NONSCHEDULED		2		2
AIR TRANSPORTATION, SCHEDULED	5	1		6
AIR-CONDITIONING AND WARM AIR HEATING EQUIPMENT AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION	4	2		6
AIRCRAFT	2	335		337
AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND ENGINE PARTS	53	7		60
AIRCRAFT PARTS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT, NEC	93	19		112
AIRPORTS, FLYING FIELDS, AND AIRPORT TERMINAL SERVICES	6	1		7
ALUMINUM DIE-CASTINGS	2			2
ALUMINUM FOUNDRIES	1	2		3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES, NEC	19	17		36
AMUSEMENT PARKS	4	4		8
ANIMAL AND MARINE FATS AND OILS	5	6		11
ANIMAL SPECIALITIES, NEC		1		1
ANIMAL SPECIALTY SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	6	10		16
ANTHRACITE MINING	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ARBORETA AND BOTANICAL OR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	1			1
ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK	9	10		19
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	3	2		5
ARMATURE REWINDING SHOPS	1	6		7
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC		1		1
ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT AND CARGO	25	3		28
ASPHALT FELTS AND COATINGS	17			17
ASPHALT PAVING MIXTURES AND BLOCKS		1		1
AUTO AND HOME SUPPLY STORES	65	90		155
AUTOMATIC MERCHANDISING MACHINE OPERATOR	15	5		20
AUTOMATIC VENDING MACHINES		1		1
AUTOMOBILE PARKING	1			1
AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES	4	24		28
AUTOMOTIVE EXHAUST SYSTEM REPAIR SHOPS	2			2
AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS	9	22		31
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	9	14		23
AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES, EXCEPT REPAIR AND CARWASHES	11	8		19
AUTOMOTIVE TRANSMISSION REPAIR SHOPS		2		2
AUTOMOTIVE TRIMMINGS, APPAREL FINDINGS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS		2		2
BARBER SHOPS		1		1
BEAUTY SHOPS	20	16		36
BEEF CATTLE FEEDLOTS	119	80		199
BEEF CATTLE, EXCEPT FEEDLOTS	8	3		11
BEER AND ALE	14	31		45
BLANKBOOKS, LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS AND DEVICES	22	10		32
BOAT DEALERS	2	2		4
BOOK PRINTING		1		1
BOOK STORES	20	16		36
BOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND NEWSPAPERS	9	16		25

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
BOOKS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	15	1		16
BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATERS	12	83		95
BOWLING CENTERS	1	12		13
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT COOKIES AND CRACKERS	103	3		106
BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE	27			27
BRICK, STONE AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	3	4		7
BRIDGE, TUNNEL, AND ELEVATED HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	17	14		31
BROILER, FRYERS, AND ROASTER CHICKENS	1	1		2
BROOMS AND BRUSHES	6			6
BUILDING CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES, NEC	87	72		159
BUS CHARTER SERVICE, EXCEPT LOCAL		3		3
BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS		2		2
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	11	9		20
BUSINESS CONSULTING SERVICES, NEC	12	3		15
BUSINESS SERVICES, NEC	820	440	2	1,262
CABLE AND OTHER PAY TELEVISION SERVICES	40	9		49
CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY STORES	1			1
CANDY AND OTHER CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	153	2		155
CANDY, NUT, AND CONFECTIONERY STORES		1		1
CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		1		1
CARBON BLACK	6			6
CARBURETORS, PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND VALVES	2	1		3
CARPENTRY WORK	42	73		115
CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING	8	5		13
CARWASHES	16	7		23
CASH GRAINS, NEC	2	5		7
CATALOG AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES	13	1		14

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
CEMENT, HYDRAULIC	23	1		24
CEMETERY SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS	2	4		6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, NEC	11	3		14
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, NEC	5	5		10
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	41	36		77
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR STORES	3			3
CIGARETTES	6			6
CIVIC, SOCIAL, AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS	43	30		73
CLAY REFRACTORIES	10			10
COATING, ENGRAVING, AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	2	1		3
COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANING	3	1		4
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS	29	46		75
COMBINATION UTILITIES, NEC	35	30		65
COMMERCIAL ART AND GRAPHIC DESIGN		6		6
COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH	2	1		3
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	26	4		30
COMMERCIAL PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH	21	1		22
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, GRAVURE	2			2
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC	46	18		64
COMMERCIAL PRINTING, NEC	18	20		38
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, NEC		1		1
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, NEC	1			1
COMPUTER INTEGRATED SYSTEMS DESIGN	2			2
COMPUTER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	11	2		13
COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT, NEC	12	14		26
COMPUTER PROCESSING AND DATA PREPARATION AND PROCESSING SERVICES	18	6		24

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	10	5		15
COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES, NEC	7	3		10
COMPUTER STORAGE DEVICES		1		1
COMPUTERS AND COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	4	4		8
CONCRETE PRODUCTS, EXCEPT BLOCK AND BRICK	30	14		44
CONCRETE WORK	65	115		180
CONFECTIONERY	1	4		5
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING (EXCEPT PETROLEUM) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9	8		17
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	15	5		20
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, NEC	20	11		31
CONSTRUCTION SAND AND GRAVEL	4	6		10
CONVERTED PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS, NEC		1		1
CONVEYORS AND CONVEYING EQUIPMENT	30	5		35
CORN		4		4
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	4	3		7
CORRUGATED AND SOLID FIBER BOXES	7	5		12
COTTON		1		1
COURIER SERVICES EXCEPT BY AIR	23	6		29
COURTS	1			1
CREDIT REPORTING SERVICES	33	12		45
CREDIT UNIONS, NOT FEDERALLY CHARTERED	3			3
CROP HARVESTING, PRIMARILY BY MACHINE	5	16		21
CROP PLANTING, CULTIVATING, AND PROTECTING	3	1	1	5
CROP PREPARATION SERVICES FOR MARKET, EXCEPT COTTON GINNING	4	1		5
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	36	13		49
CRUDE PETROLEUM PIPELINES	3	2		5
CRUSHED AND BROKEN LIMESTONE	4	4		8
CURRENT-CARRYING WIRING DEVICES	4	14		18
CUT STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS	14	18		32

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
CUTTING TOOLS, MACHINE TOOL ACCESSORIES, AND MACHINISTS' PRECISION MEASURING DEVICES	129			129
DAIRY FARMS	6	11		17
DAIRY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT DRIED OR CANNED	17	1		18
DANCE STUDIOS, SCHOOLS, AND HALLS	1			1
DATA PROCESSING SCHOOLS	2			2
DENTAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	19	2		21
DENTAL LABORATORIES	5	5		10
DEPARTMENT STORES	350	166		516
DETECTIVE, GUARD, AND ARMORED CAR SERVICES	17	25		42
DIMENSION STONE	1	6		7
DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICES	49	3		52
DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS	4			4
DISINFECTING AND PEST CONTROL SERVICES	12	13		25
DISTILLED AND BLENDED LIQUORS		2		2
DOG AND CAT FOOD	67	51	1	119
DRAWING AND INSULATING OF NONFERROUS WIRE	15	22		37
DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS	45	21		66
DRINKING PLACES (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	12	17		29
DRIVE-IN MOTION PICTURE THEATERS	1			1
DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES	20	44		64
DRUGS, DRUG PROPRIETARIES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES	7	4		11
DRY, CONDENSED, AND EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCTS	1			1
DRYCLEANING PLANTS, EXCEPT RUG CLEANING	7	4		11
DURABLE GOODS, NEC	46	22		68
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	1,338	701	3	2,042
ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDING AND SOLDERING EQUIPMENT	1	1		2
ELECTRIC AND OTHER SERVICES COMBINED		12		12
ELECTRIC SERVICES	186	82		268

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC REPAIR SHOPS, NEC	7	4		11
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT WIRING SUPPLIES, AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	13	2		15
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TELEVISION AND RADIO SETS	5	1		6
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES	10			10
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS, NEC	2	8		10
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES, NEC	4			4
ELECTRICAL WORK	93	151		244
ELECTROMEDICAL AND ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC APPARATUS	1			1
ELECTRONIC COILS, TRANSFORMERS, AND OTHER INDUCTORS	1			1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, NEC	3	2		5
ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS	3			3
ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	11	7		18
ELECTROPLATING, PLATING, POLISHING, ANODIZING, AND COLORING	9	18		27
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	57	145		202
ELEVATORS AND MOVING STAIRWAYS	5			5
EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES	60	209		269
ENGINEERING SERVICES	27	11		38
ENVELOPES	8	1		9
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, NEC	53	32		85
EXCAVATION WORK	26	40		66
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	1,225	1,382	4	2,611
EXPLOSIVES	3	1		4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, NEC	39	9		48
FABRICATED PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS		2		2
FABRICATED PLATE WORK (BOILER SHOPS)	6	15		21
FABRICATED RUBBER PRODUCTS, NEC		28		28
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL	24	17		41

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
FACILITIES SUPPORT MANAGEMENT SERVICES	6	3		9
FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	90	7		97
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	57	34	1	92
FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	166	51		217
FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICES	1			1
FARM PRODUCT WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE		5		5
FARM SUPPLIES	29	29	1	59
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS	4			4
FERTILIZERS, MIXING ONLY	10	5		15
FIRE PROTECTION	6	39		45
FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE	7	6		13
FLAT GLASS	54	14		68
FLOOR COVERING STORES	28	13		41
FLOOR LAYING AND OTHER FLOOR WORK, NEC	12	14		26
FLORISTS	2	5		7
FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	30	14		44
FLOWERS, NURSERY STOCK, AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES		2		2
FLUID MILK	1	2		3
FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS	9			9
FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	24	3		27
FOOD PRODUCTS MACHINERY	6	13		19
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	1	1		2
FROZEN SPECIALTIES, NEC	71	7		78
FUNCTIONS RELATED TO DEPOSIT BANKING, NEC	3	1		4
FUNERAL SERVICES AND CREMATORIES	16	2		18
FURNITURE	11	2		13
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NEC	3			3
FURNITURE STORES	33	40		73
GARMENT PRESSING, AND AGENTS FOR LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANERS		1		1
GAS AND OTHER SERVICES COMBINED	1	1		2
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	21	47		68
GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS	26	72		98

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUSES	47	34		81
GENERAL CONTRACTORS- NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUS	208	104		312
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, OTHER THAN SINGLE- FAMILY	16	21		37
GENERAL CONTRACTORS-SINGLE- FAMILY HOUSES	187	381	1	569
GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY CROP	6	11		17
GENERAL FARMS, PRIMARILY LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL SPECIALTIES	6	8		14
GENERAL GOVERNMENT, NEC		8		8
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	1	1		2
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	1,266	568		1,834
GENERAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	6	23		29
GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	5	4		9
GIRLS', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' DRESSES, BLOUSES, AND SHIRTS		2		2
GLASS AND GLAZING WORK	29	88		117
GLASS PRODUCTS, MADE OF PURCHASED GLASS		1		1
GRAIN AND FIELD BEANS	45	93		138
GRAY AND DUCTILE IRON FOUNDRIES	12	1		13
GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, NEC	42	89		131
GROCERIES, GENERAL LINE	25	11		36
GROCERY STORES	424	641	1	1,066
GUM AND WOOD CHEMICALS	1			1
GYPSUM PRODUCTS	1			1
HARDWARE	12			12
HARDWARE STORES	39	15	1	55
HARDWARE, NEC		1		1
HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, NEC	22	25		47
HEATING EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT ELECTRIC AND WARM AIR FURNACES	9	5		14
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	1	1		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, NEC	72	35	2	109
HELP SUPPLY SERVICES	440	447	1	888
HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION, EXCEPT ELEVATED HIGHWAYS	79	60	1	140
HOBBY, TOY, AND GAME SHOPS	18	3		21
HOGS	2	9		11
HOME FURNISHINGS	5	2		7
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES	88	52		140
HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE PLANS	52	5		57
HOTELS AND MOTELS	170	108		278
HOUSEFURNISHINGS, EXCEPT CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES	1	1		2
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	19	21		40
HOUSEHOLD AUDIO AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT	4	1		5
HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS AND HOME AND FARM FREEZERS	4			4
HUNTING AND TRAPPING, AND GAME PROPAGATION		9		9
ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS		8		8
IN VITRO AND IN VIVO DIAGNOSTIC SUBSTANCES	15	1		16
INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES	133	241		374
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FANS AND BLOWERS AND AIR PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT	2			2
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NEC	58	74		132
INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE PAPER	7	2		9
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	4	3		7
INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASUREMENT, DISPLAY, AND CONTROL OF PROCESS VARIABLES; AND REL	8	51		59
INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS	10	4		14
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	29	19	1	49
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS, NEC	5	4		9
INDUSTRIAL PATTERNS	6	10		16

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
INDUSTRIAL PROCESS FURNACES AND OVENS	21	24		45
INDUSTRIAL SAND		1		1
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES	11	11		22
INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS, TRAILERS, AND STACKERS	2	4		6
INDUSTRIAL VALVES	36			36
INSTALLATION OR ERECTION OF BUILDING EQUIPMENT, NEC	15	7		22
INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING AND TESTING OF ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL SIGNALS	5			5
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	26	19		45
INSURANCE CARRIERS, NEC	4			4
INTERCITY AND RURAL BUS TRANSPORTATION		6		6
INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES	154	68		222
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, NEC	2			2
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	1			1
INVESTMENT ADVICE	2			2
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS	28	7		35
JEWELRY STORES	5	6		11
JEWELRY, WATCHES, PRECIOUS STONES, AND PRECIOUS METALS	5			5
JOB TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES	110	137		247
JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES	62	102		164
KIDNEY DIALYSIS CENTERS	30	3		33
LABOR UNIONS AND SIMILAR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS	1	2		3
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTS	1			1
LACE AND WARP KNIT FABRIC MILLS		1		1
LAMINATED PLASTICS PLATE, SHEET, AND PROFILE SHAPES		7		7
LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES	6	1		7
LAND, MINERAL, WILDLIFE, AND FOREST CONSERVATION	4	1		5
LANDSCAPE COUNSELING AND PLANNING	87	42		129
LAWN AND GARDEN SERVICES	32	79		111

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
LAWN AND GARDEN TRACTORS AND HOME LAWN AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT		36		36
LEATHER GOODS, NEC	17	1		18
LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		1		1
LEGAL SERVICES	15	9		24
LEGISLATIVE BODIES		1		1
LESSORS OF RAILROAD PROPERTY		1		1
LESSORS OF REAL PROPERTY, NEC	2	1		3
LIBRARIES	8	29		37
LIFE INSURANCE	25			25
LINEN SUPPLY	3	20		23
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (BOTTLED GAS) DEALERS	2	7		9
LIQUOR STORES	11	4		15
LIVESTOCK	17	16		33
LIVESTOCK SERVICES, EXCEPT VETERINARY	3	4		7
LOAN BROKERS	2	2		4
LOCAL PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION, NEC	9	27	1	37
LOCAL TRUCKING WITH STORAGE		7		7
LOCAL TRUCKING WITHOUT STORAGE	112	100		212
LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES		4		4
LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS DEALERS	232	206		438
LUMBER, PLYWOOD, MILLWORK, AND WOOD PANELS	16	17		33
MACHINE TOOLS, METAL CUTTING TYPE	3	1		4
MACHINE TOOLS, METAL FORMING TYPE	16	5		21
MALT BEVERAGES		1		1
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	22	22		44
MANAGEMENT SERVICES	35	17		52
MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS	12	25		37
MANUFACTURED ICE	2	1		3
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, NEC	62	21		83
MARINAS	1			1
MARINE CARGO HANDLING	2			2
MASONRY, STONE SETTING, AND OTHER STONE WORK	26	56		82
MATTRESSES, FOUNDATIONS, AND CONVERTIBLE BEDS	15	1		16

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MEASURING AND CONTROLLING DEVICES, NEC	16			16
MEAT AND FISH (SEAFOOD) MARKETS, INCLUDING FREEZER PROVISIONERS	8	16		24
MEAT PACKING PLANTS	2,160	265	1	2,426
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS	42	133		175
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	21	1		22
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	32	3		35
MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	14	6		20
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS AND BOTANICAL PRODUCTS	12	1		13
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, NEC	48	18		66
MEMBERSHIP SPORTS AND RECREATION CLUBS	75	31		106
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND ACCESSORY STORES	1	2		3
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, EXCEPT WORK SHIRTS	7			7
MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING	2			2
METAL DOORS, SASH, FRAMES, MOLDING, AND TRIM MANUFACTURING	74	73		147
METAL HEAT TREATING	13	1		14
METAL SHIPPING BARRELS, DRUMS, KEGS, AND PAILS	2			2
METAL STAMPING, NEC	7			7
METALS SERVICE CENTERS AND OFFICES	54	35		89
MILLWORK	36	11		47
MINERAL WOOL	18	11		29
MINERALS AND EARTHS, GROUND OR OTHERWISE TREATED	6	4		10
MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	60	7		67
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	1			1
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD STORES	5	89		94
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	24	118		142
MISCELLANEOUS HOMEFURNISHINGS STORES	9	21		30
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES, NEC	11	4		15
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHING	49	3		52

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES, NEC	174	86		260
MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURAL METAL WORK	12	3		15
MOBILE HOME DEALERS		3		3
MOBILE HOMES	4	2		6
MORTGAGE BANKERS AND LOAN CORRESPONDENTS		1		1
MOTION PICTURE AND VIDEO TAPE PRODUCTION	1			1
MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXCEPT DRIVE-IN	19	1		20
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (NEW AND USED)	115	228		343
MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (USED ONLY)	18	16	1	35
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	63	15		78
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, USED	2			2
MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS	28	25		53
MOTOR VEHICLES AND PASSENGER CAR BODIES	1	9		10
MOTORCYCLE DEALERS		2		2
MOTORS AND GENERATORS	16	10		26
MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES	5			5
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STORES		1		1
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS		4		4
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS	28	7		35
NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION	1			1
NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS		1		1
NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION	8	2		10
NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION	8	1		9
NEWS SYNDICATES	11			11
NEWSPAPERS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	81	19		100
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS		1		1
NONDURABLE GOODS, NEC	20	17		37
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, NEC	2			2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS SERVICES EXCEPT FUELS	8			8
NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES, NEC	159	100		259

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, AND LOCKERS, EXCEPT WOOD	5			5
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	8	11		19
OFFICE FURNITURE, EXCEPT WOOD		4		4
OFFICE MACHINES, NEC	2	1		3
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DENTISTS	29	7		36
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF DOCTORS OF MEDICINE	231	123		354
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, NEC	49	14		63
OFFICES AND CLINICS OF OPTOMETRISTS	3	1		4
OFFICES OF HOLDING COMPANIES, NEC	17			17
OIL AND GAS FIELD EXPLORATION SERVICES	20	4		24
OIL AND GAS FIELD MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6	18		24
OIL AND GAS FIELD SERVICES, NEC	128	72	1	201
OIL ROYALTY TRADERS	1	3		4
OPERATIVE BUILDERS	25	12		37
OPERATORS OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS	63	20		83
OPERATORS OF DWELLINGS OTHER THAN APARTMENT BUILDINGS		3		3
OPERATORS OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	6	8		14
OPERATORS OF RESIDENTIAL MOBILE HOME SITES	3	2		5
OPHTHALMIC GOODS	16	3		19
OPTICAL GOODS STORES	9	1		10
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND LENSES	1			1
ORNAMENTAL FLORICULTURE AND NURSERY PRODUCTS	8	6		14
ORNAMENTAL SHRUB AND TREE SERVICES	37	28		65
ORTHOPEDIC, PROSTHETIC, AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES	19	8		27
OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SERVICES	1	3		4
PACKAGED FROZEN FOODS	1	3		4
PACKAGING MACHINERY	8			8
PACKING AND CRATING		1		1
PAINT, GLASS, AND WALLPAPER STORES	4	8		12

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PAINT, VARNISHES, AND SUPPLIES	4			4
PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING	28	46		74
PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, ENAMELS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3	1		4
PAPER MILLS	21	2		23
PASSENGER CAR LEASING	2			2
PASSENGER CAR RENTAL		1		1
PATENT OWNERS AND LESSORS	1			1
PENSION, HEALTH, AND WELFARE FUNDS	6	1		7
PERIODICALS: PUBLISHING, OR PUBLISHING AND PRINTING	5	25		30
PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	6	1		7
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHOLESALERS, EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	9	12		21
PETROLEUM BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	10	7		17
PETROLEUM REFINING	1			1
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	14	4		18
PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZERS	3	4		7
PHOTOCOPYING AND DUPLICATING SERVICES	2	2		4
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	7	5		12
PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	3	3		6
PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, AND OTHER DRY GOODS	1	1		2
PIPELINES, NEC	1			1
PLASTERING, DRYWALL, ACOUSTICAL, AND INSULATION WORK	78	79		157
PLASTICS MATERIAL AND SYNTHETIC RESINS, AND NONVULCANIZABLE ELASTOMERS	2	16		18
PLASTICS PIPE	6			6
PLASTICS PLUMBING FIXTURES	42	6		48
PLASTICS PRODUCTS, NEC	103	36		139
PLASTICS, FOIL, AND COATED PAPER BAGS	7	1		8
PLATEMAKING AND RELATED SERVICES		1		1
PLEATING, DECORATIVE AND NOVELTY STITCHING, AND TUCKING FOR THE TRADE	2			2
PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (HYDRONICS)	20	8		28

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PLUMBING FIXTURE FITTINGS AND TRIM	3	1		4
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR- CONDITIONING	245	233		478
POLICE PROTECTION	5	58		63
POTATO CHIPS, CORN CHIPS, AND SIMILAR SNACKS		60		60
POULTRY SLAUGHTERING AND PROCESSING	27	6		33
POWER LAUNDRIES, FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL	3			3
POWER, DISTRIBUTION, AND SPECIALTY TRANSFORMERS	1			1
PREFABRICATED METAL BUILDINGS AND COMPONENTS	3	1		4
PREFABRICATED WOOD BUILDINGS AND COMPONENTS	2	13		15
PREPACKAGED SOFTWARE	4	1		5
PREPARED FEED AND FEED INGREDIENTS FOR ANIMALS AND FOWLS, EXCEPT DOGS AND CATS	6	5		11
PREPARED FRESH OR FROZEN FISH AND SEAFOODS	1			1
PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS AND GLASSWARE, NEC	1			1
PRIMARY BATTERIES, DRY AND WET	66	11		77
PRIMARY PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM		1		1
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS		7		7
PRINTING INK		11		11
PRINTING TRADES MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6			6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	10	24		34
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL, NEC		1		1
PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, NEC	1			1
PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	3	1		4
PROFESSIONAL SPORTS CLUBS AND PROMOTERS	3	2		5
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS	21	7		28
PUBLIC GOLF COURSES	5	2		7
PUMPS AND PUMPING EQUIPMENT	4	12		16
RACING, INCLUDING TRACK OPERATIONS	17	5		22
RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIR SHOPS		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS	1	4		5
RADIO, TELEVISION, AND CONSUMER ELECTRONICS STORES	6	26		32
RADIO, TELEVISION, AND PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES		2		2
RADIOTELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	30	5		35
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	1			1
RAILROAD SWITCHING AND TERMINAL ESTABLISHMENTS	1			1
READY-MIXED CONCRETE	17	11		28
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND MANAGERS	72	54		126
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS	2			2
RECORD AND PRERECORDED TAPE STORES	4	1		5
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERS	1	3		4
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKS AND CAMPSITES	4	2		6
REFINED PETROLEUM PIPELINES	1			1
REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	5	2		7
REFRIGERATION AND AIR- CONDITIONING SERVICES AND REPAIR SHOPS	3	7		10
REFUSE SYSTEMS	17	206		223
REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND OTHER UTILITIES		4		4
REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS	3	2		5
REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND COMMODITIES	10	3		13
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	35	154		189
REPAIR SHOPS AND RELATED SERVICES, NEC	76	32	1	109
RESIDENTIAL CARE	261	130	1	392
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES	1			1
RETAIL BAKERIES	24	4		28
RETAIL NURSERIES, LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLY STORES	7	12		19
REUPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE REPAIR	1	1		2
ROLLING MILL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	32			32

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ROLLING, DRAWING, AND EXTRUDING OF COPPER	40			40
ROOFING, SIDING, AND INSULATION MATERIALS	32	12		44
ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL WORK	77	64		141
RUBBER AND PLASTICS HOSE AND BELTING	59	23		82
SANITARY SERVICES, NEC	6	6		12
SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS	52	22		74
SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, FEDERALLY CHARTERED	21	1		22
SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, NOT FEDERALLY CHARTERED	1	1		2
SAWMILLS AND PLANING MILLS, GENERAL		2		2
SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY	1			1
SCHOOL BUSES	9	2		11
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC	1	3		4
SCRAP AND WASTE MATERIALS	43	41		84
SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL, AND NAUTICAL SYSTEMS AND INSTRUMEN	10	4		14
SECONDARY SMELTING AND REFINING OF NONFERROUS METALS	1			1
SECRETARIAL AND COURT REPORTING SERVICES	7	8		15
SECURITY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES		1		1
SECURITY BROKERS, DEALERS, AND FLOTATION COMPANIES	6	5		11
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES	5	25		30
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	22	4		26
SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY, NEC	4	3		7
SERVICES ALLIED WITH THE EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES OR COMMODITIES, NEC	1			1
SERVICES, NEC	34	59		93
SETUP PAPERBOARD BOXES		10		10
SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES	2	1		3
SHEET METAL WORK	41	8		49

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING		1		1
SHOE STORES	2	1		3
SHORT-TERM BUSINESS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT AGRICULTURAL	6			6
SIGNS AND ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES	4	6		10
SKILLED NURSING CARE FACILITIES	929	398		1,327
SOAPS AND OTHER DETERGENTS, EXCEPT SPECIALITY CLEANERS	29	15		44
SOCIAL SERVICES, NEC	14	72		86
SOIL PREPARATION SERVICES	1			1
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY, NEC	6	1		7
SPECIAL DIES AND TOOLS, DIE SETS, JIGS AND FIXTURES, AND INDUSTRIAL MOLDS	10	5		15
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS, NEC	67	75		142
SPECIAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE, NEC	2	92		94
SPECIALITY CLEANING, POLISHING, AND SANITARY PREPARATIONS	3			3
SPECIALTY HOSPITALS, EXCEPT PSYCHIATRIC	2	3		5
SPECIALTY OUTPATIENT FACILITIES, NEC	34	8		42
SPEED CHANGERS, INDUSTRIAL HIGH- SPEED DRIVES, AND GEARS	4			4
SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS, NEC	2	2		4
SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL CAMPS AND SUPPLIES	4			4
SPORTING GOODS STORES AND BICYCLE SHOPS	11	1		12
STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS	27	3		30
STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	46	12		58
STATIONERY STORES	3	9		12
STEAM, GAS, AND HYDRAULIC TURBINES, AND TURBINE GENERATOR SET UNITS	7	20		27
STEEL FOUNDRIES, NEC	1			1
STEEL SPRINGS, EXCEPT WIRE	5			5
STEEL WIREDRAWING AND STEEL NAILS AND SPIKES		1		1
STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES (INCLUDING COKE OVENS), AND ROLLING MILLS	26	1		27
	30	9		39

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
STORAGE BATTERIES	37	6		43
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS, NEC	2			2
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION	19	11		30
STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, NEC	1	3		4
SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	5			5
SURVEYING SERVICES	1	5		6
SWITCHGEAR AND SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS	3	1		4
TAX RETURN PREPARATION SERVICES	3	1		4
TAXICABS		1		1
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS		5		5
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT RADIOTELEPHONE	97	11		108
TELEVISION BROADCASTING STATIONS	8	2		10
TERMINAL AND JOINT TERMINAL MAINTENANCE FACILITIES FOR MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION	5			5
TERRAZZO, TILE, MARBLE, AND MOSAIC WORK	3	3		6
TESTING LABORATORIES		1		1
TEXTILE GOODS, NEC	1			1
THEATRICAL PRODUCERS (EXCEPT MOTION PICTURE) AND MISCELLANEOUS THEATRICAL SERVICES	3	13		16
TIRE RETREADING AND REPAIR SHOPS		1		1
TIRES AND TUBES	3	2		5
TITLE ABSTRACT OFFICES		1		1
TITLE INSURANCE	1			1
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2	1		3
TOBACCO STORES AND STANDS	1			1
TOP, BODY, AND UPHOLSTERY REPAIR SHOPS AND PAINT SHOPS	15	36		51
TOYS AND HOBBY GOODS AND SUPPLIES	2	2		4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLES	6	1		7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, NEC	5			5
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, NEC	10	1		11
TRAVEL AGENCIES	1			1
TRAVEL TRAILERS AND CAMPERS		1		1
TREE NUTS	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
TRUCK AND BUS BODIES	11	2		13
TRUCK RENTAL AND LEASING, WITHOUT DRIVERS	6	13		19
TRUCK TRAILERS	12	8		20
TRUCKING, EXCEPT LOCAL	149	210	2	361
TRUSTS, EXCEPT EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND CHARITABLE	3			3
TURKEY AND TURKEY EGGS	1			1
TYPESETTING		1		1
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	2			2
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS FILM AND SHEET	6	2		8
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PROFILE SHAPES		10		10
USED MERCHANDISE STORES	12	5		17
VARIETY STORES	405	341		746
VETERINARY SERVICES FOR ANIMAL SPECIALTIES	51	18		69
VETERINARY SERVICES FOR LIVESTOCK	8	9		17
VIDEO TAPE RENTAL		4		4
VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, NEC	3	3		6
WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR- CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	13	3		16
WATER SUPPLY	6	18	1	25
WATER WELL DRILLING	6	30		36
WATER, SEWER, PIPELINE, AND COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION	81	45	1	127
WELDING REPAIR	9	17		26
WHEAT	1			1
WIRE SPRINGS	9	4		13
WOMEN'S ACCESSORY AND SPECIALTY STORES	1	1		2
WOMEN'S CLOTHING STORES	27	5		32
WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	1	2		3
WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND JUNIORS' SUITS, SKIRTS, AND COATS	3	1		4
WOMEN'S, MISSES', AND JUNIORS' OUTERWEAR, NEC		1		1
WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EXCEPT UPHOLSTERED		7		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2007

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERED	2	19		21
WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS	35	24		59
WOOD OFFICE AND STORE FIXTURES, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, AND LOCKERS	2	3		5
WOOD PALLETS AND SKIDS	11	7		18
WOOD PRESERVING	2	1		3
WOOD PRODUCTS, NEC	3	2		5
WRECKING AND DEMOLITION WORK	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

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Table 2-21
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ABRASIVE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING		2		2
ACCOUNTING, TAX PREPARATION, BOOKKEEPING, AND PAYROLL SERVICES	4	1		5
ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS		47		47
ADMINISTRATION OF HOUSING PROGRAMS		1		1
ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS		1		1
ADMINISTRATION OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS		1		1
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	2	2		4
ADVERTISING AGENCIES	5			5
AEROSPACE PRODUCT AND PARTS MANUFACTURING		2		2
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING	2			2
AIR AND GAS COMPRESSOR MANUFACTURING	3	8		11
AIR PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	31	2		33
AIR-CONDITIONING AND WARM AIR HEATING EQUIPMENT AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	11	17		28
AIRCRAFT ENGINE AND ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING (PT)	92	743		835
AIRPORT OPERATIONS	9	2		11
ALL OTHER CONSUMER GOODS RENTAL	1			1
ALL OTHER LEATHER GOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)	6	1		7
ALL OTHER AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE SERVICES	2			2
ALL OTHER AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION INDUSTRIES	3	51		54
ALL OTHER AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION INDUSTRIES (PT)	1			1
ALL OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTION		5		5
ALL OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTION (PT)		4		4
ALL OTHER AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ALL OTHER BASIC INORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING (PT)	6	6		12
ALL OTHER BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES	18	3		21
ALL OTHER CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	1		2
ALL OTHER GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	5	8		13
ALL OTHER GRAIN FARMING	3	2		5
ALL OTHER HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE STORES (PT)	4	4		8
ALL OTHER HEAVY CONSTRUCTION (PT)		2		2
ALL OTHER INFORMATION SERVICES	17	3		20
ALL OTHER INSURANCE RELATED ACTIVITIES	5	74		79
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE SERVICES	1	23		24
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL AND PREPARATION MANUFACTURING (PT)	4	6		10
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROP FARMING (PT)	5	10		15
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	5	1		6
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	6	39		45
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)		140		140
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINERY MANUFACTURING (PT)	9	87		96
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3			3
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION		1		1
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STORE RETAILERS		1		1
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS STORE RETAILERS (EXCEPT TOBACCO STORES) (PT)	5	107		112

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS (PT)		16		16
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES		1		1
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)		1		1
ALL OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS	5	6		11
ALL OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE PART MANUFACTURING (PT)	59	14		73
ALL OTHER NONDEPOSITORY CREDIT INTERMEDIATION	1	5		6
ALL OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERAL MINING (PT)	1			1
ALL OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS	14	23		37
ALL OTHER OUTPATIENT CARE FACILITIES	51	78		129
ALL OTHER PLASTICS PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	34	27		61
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	1	2		3
ALL OTHER PUBLISHERS	1	10		11
ALL OTHER RESIDENTIAL SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS	7	3		10
ALL OTHER RUBBER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	1	13		14
ALL OTHER SPECIALTY FOOD STORES (PT)	1	3		4
ALL OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS		1		1
ALL OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES	14	6		20
ALL OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS	7			7
ALL OTHER TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT AND RESERVATION SERVICES (PT)	6			6
ALL OTHER TRAVELER ACCOMMODATION		7		7
ALL OTHER WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	1			1
AMBULANCE SERVICES		3		3
AMMUNITION (EXCEPT SMALL ARMS) MANUFACTURING		37		37
ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING (PT)	28	5		33
ANIMAL SLAUGHTERING AND PROCESSING	32	3	1	36

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
APPLIANCE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)		2		2
APPLIANCE, TELEVISION, AND OTHER ELECTRONICS STORES	1			1
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	1			1
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	9	3		12
ARMORED CAR SERVICES	1	4		5
ART DEALERS		1		1
ASPHALT PAVING MIXTURE AND BLOCK MANUFACTURING		1		1
ASPHALT PAVING, ROOFING, AND SATURATED MATERIALS MANUFACTURING		1		1
AUTOMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MANUFACTURING FOR REGULATING RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND APPLIANCE USE		1		1
AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	5	4		9
AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING		367		367
AUTOMOTIVE BODY, PAINT, AND INTERIOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	4	13		17
AUTOMOTIVE BODY, PAINT, INTERIOR, AND GLASS REPAIR	1	1		2
AUTOMOTIVE GLASS REPLACEMENT SHOPS (PT)	1	2		3
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	2	4		6
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES STORES	17	31		48
AUTOMOTIVE TRANSMISSION REPAIR		1		1
BARBER SHOPS		1		1
BARE PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD MANUFACTURING		6		6
BEAUTY SALONS	7	4		11
BEEF CATTLE RANCHING AND FARMING (PT)	3	1		4
BEEF CATTLE RANCHING AND FARMING, INCLUDING FEEDLOTS	2	1		3
BEER AND ALE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	9	10		19
BEER AND ALE WHOLESALERS		1		1
BEER, WINE, AND LIQUOR STORES	2	5		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
BLOOD AND ORGAN BANKS	3			3
BOAT BUILDING		256		256
BOLT, NUT, SCREW, RIVET, AND WASHER MANUFACTURING (PT)	34	2		36
BOOK STORES		5		5
BOOKS PRINTING	1			1
BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	5		6
BOWLING CENTERS	4	3		7
BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE MANUFACTURING	2			2
BRICK, STONE, AND RELATED CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALEERS	2	13		15
BROADWOVEN FABRIC MILLS		8		8
BROOM, BRUSH, AND MOP MANUFACTURING (PT)		30		30
BUILDING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER MACHINERY INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS	1	4		5
BUILDING INSPECTION SERVICES		3		3
BUS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSIT SYSTEMS		7		7
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS	3	2		5
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ELECTRONIC MARKETS	2	2		4
CABLE AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION	4			4
CAFETERIAS	9	2		11
CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES STORES		10		10
CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCT MILLS (PT)	2	55		57
CARBURETOR, PISTON, PISTON RING, AND VALVE MANUFACTURING		4		4
CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS	2	1		3
CARPET AND RUG MILLS		2		2
CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING SERVICES	4	19		23
CARWASHES	1	13		14
CATERERS	9	4		13
CATTLE FEEDLOTS	26	33		59
CELLULAR AND OTHER WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS	27	4		31
CELLULOSIC ORGANIC FIBER MANUFACTURING	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
CEMENT MANUFACTURING	9	5		14
CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIES	1	1		2
CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES	3	46		49
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES	10	33		43
CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES (PT)	1	4		5
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING STORES	4	1		5
CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS	3	9		12
CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (EXCEPT BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, LABOR, AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS) (PT)	1			1
CLAIMS ADJUSTING	1	2		3
CLOTHING ACCESSORIES STORES	3	5		8
CLOTHING ACCESSORIES STORES (PT)	1			1
COAL AND OTHER MINERAL AND ORE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		1		1
COFFEE AND TEA MANUFACTURING		3		3
COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRIES AND DRYCLEANERS	1			1
COLLECTION AGENCIES	6	4		10
COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS	96	19		115
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (EXCEPT AUTOMOTIVE AND ELECTRONIC) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	37	7	1	45
COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	136	75	1	212
COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING		1		1
COMMERCIAL BAKERIES (PT)	8	5		13
COMMERCIAL BANKING	19	7		26
COMMERCIAL BANKING (PT)	1			1
COMMERCIAL FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING (PT)	5			5
COMMERCIAL GRAVURE PRINTING (PT)	1			1
COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING (PT)	22	15		37
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY (PT)		1		1
COMMERCIAL SCREEN PRINTING (PT)	2	39		41
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING	14	3		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	1	5		6
COMMUNITY CARE FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY		1		1
COMPUTER AND COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	6	2		8
COMPUTER AND OFFICE MACHINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	6	4		10
COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	1			1
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE STORES	3	4		7
COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES	4	1		5
COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN SERVICES (PT)	9	1		10
CONCRETE BLOCK AND BRICK MANUFACTURING	1	20		21
CONCRETE CONTRACTORS	4	3		7
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING (EXCEPT OIL WELL) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	5			5
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING (EXCEPT OIL WELL) MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WHOLESALERS		3		3
CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	22	80		102
CONSTRUCTION, MINING, AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING (PT)	2	14		16
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS AND APPLIANCES RENTAL	1			1
CONSUMER ELECTRONICS REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE (PT)	1	7		8
CONSUMER LENDING	2	2		4
CONTINUING CARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES (PT)	70	11		81
CONVENIENCE STORES	2	3		5
CONVEYOR AND CONVEYING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	31	10		41
CORN FARMING	1			1
CORPORATE, SUBSIDIARY, AND REGIONAL MANAGING OFFICES	58	7		65
CORRUGATED AND SOLID FIBER BOX MANUFACTURING (PT)		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
COSMETICS, BEAUTY SUPPLIES, AND PERFUME STORES	2	2		4
COURIERS	28	10		38
COURIERS (PT)	1			1
COURTS		1		1
CREDIT CARD ISSUING		3		3
CREDIT UNIONS	8	1		9
CROP HARVESTING, PRIMARILY BY MACHINE	1			1
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION	16	72		88
CRUSHED AND BROKEN LIMESTONE MINING AND QUARRYING	1	8		9
CUSTOM ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK AND MILLWORK MANUFACTURING	2			2
CUSTOM COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	3			3
CUT STONE AND STONE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	9	47		56
DAIRY CATTLE AND MILK PRODUCTION	4	29		33
DAIRY PRODUCT (EXCEPT DRIED OR CANNED) MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1			1
DATA PROCESSING, HOSTING, AND RELATED SERVICES	3	4		7
DENTAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MANUFACTURING	1			1
DENTAL LABORATORIES	4	1		5
DEPARTMENT STORES (EXCEPT DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORES)	3	40		43
DIMENSION STONE MINING AND QUARRYING		1		1
DIRECT HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSURANCE CARRIERS (PT)		1		1
DIRECT LIFE INSURANCE CARRIERS	13			13
DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING	6			6
DIRECT PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CARRIERS (PT)		15		15
DIRECT TITLE INSURANCE CARRIERS		10		10
DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORES	16	16		32
DISPLAY ADVERTISING		1		1
DOCUMENT PREPARATION SERVICES	1	9		10
DOG AND CAT FOOD MANUFACTURING		14		14
DRILLING OIL AND GAS WELLS	44	48		92
DRINKING PLACES (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	9	8		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	6			6
DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES WHOLESALERS	2	4		6
DRYCLEANING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES (EXCEPT COIN-OPERATED)	5	5		10
DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	1	2		3
DRYWALL, PLASTERING, ACOUSTICAL, AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS (PT)	1			1
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES	2	8		10
ELECTRIC BULK POWER TRANSMISSION AND CONTROL (PT)		1		1
ELECTRIC HOUSEWARES AND HOUSEHOLD FAN MANUFACTURING	1	2		3
ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTION (PT)		3		3
ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION, CONTROL, AND DISTRIBUTION	1	3		4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC APPLIANCE, TELEVISION, AND RADIO SET WHOLESALERS	1	2		3
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT, WIRING SUPPLIES, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	4	5		9
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	5	3		8
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	3			3
ELECTRONIC SHOPPING	10	3		13
ELECTROPLATING, PLATING, POLISHING, ANODIZING, AND COLORING (PT)	12	23		35
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS	1,759	1,206	1	2,966
EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT AGENCIES	45	44		89
ENGINEERED WOOD MEMBER (EXCEPT TRUSS) MANUFACTURING	3			3
ENGINEERING SERVICES	19	23		42
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURING	14	5		19
ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, AND WILDLIFE ORGANIZATIONS (PT)	2			2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING SERVICES		1		1
ETHYL ALCOHOL MANUFACTURING	6	1		7
EXCAVATION CONTRACTORS	1	1		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED	26	71	1	98
EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING	1			1
EXTERMINATING AND PEST CONTROL SERVICES	1	1		2
FABRICATED PIPE AND PIPE FITTING MANUFACTURING	7			7
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL MANUFACTURING (PT)	48	20	1	69
FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES	11	22		33
FAMILY CLOTHING STORES	7	9		16
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	84	43		127
FARM AND GARDEN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WHOLESALERS	3	6		9
FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS AND CREW LEADERS	6	1		7
FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	17	87		104
FARM PRODUCT WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE		13		13
FARM SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2	6		8
FARM SUPPLIES WHOLESALERS		1		1
FASTENER, BUTTON, NEEDLE, AND PIN MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
FERROUS METAL FOUNDRIES	8			8
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS PROCESSING, RESERVE, AND CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES	4	1		5
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS PROCESSING, RESERVE, AND CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES (PT)	3			3
FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS	4	4		8
FIRE PROTECTION	5	4		9
FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS	20	63		83
FITNESS AND RECREATIONAL SPORTS CENTERS (PT)	5			5
FLAT GLASS MANUFACTURING		12		12
FLAVORING SYRUP AND CONCENTRATE MANUFACTURING	11			11
FLOOR COVERING STORES	14	6		20
FLOOR LAYING AND OTHER FLOOR CONTRACTORS	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
FLOORING CONTRACTORS		1		1
FLORISTS	2	4		6
FLOUR MILLING (PT)	3	172		175
FLOUR MIXES AND DOUGH MANUFACTURING FROM PURCHASED FLOUR	3	4		7
FLOWER, NURSERY STOCK, AND FLORISTS' SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALE	1	3		4
FLUID MILK MANUFACTURING	1	6		7
FLUID POWER CYLINDER AND ACTUATOR MANUFACTURING	32	8		40
FLUID POWER VALVE AND HOSE FITTING MANUFACTURING (PT)	17	1		18
FOOD PRODUCT MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	34			34
FOOD SERVICE CONTRACTORS	12	3		15
FOOTWEAR MERCHANT WHOLESALE	7			7
FOSSIL FUEL ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)	1			1
FRAMING CONTRACTORS	2	2		4
FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT	19	29		48
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANT WHOLESALE		29		29
FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MANUFACTURING		20		20
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING (PT)	1			1
FUEL DEALERS	1	1		2
FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	158	323		481
FUNERAL HOMES AND FUNERAL SERVICES	5	1		6
FURNITURE MERCHANT WHOLESALE	1			1
FURNITURE STORES	40	119		159
FURNITURE STORES (PT)	1	1		2
GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORE (PT)		2		2
GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORES	112	57	1	170
GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	5	46		51
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LOCAL	8	13		21
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LOCAL (PT)		1		1
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG- DISTANCE	4	1		5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE, LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD	43	361		404
GENERAL FREIGHT TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE, TRUCKLOAD	37	104		141
GENERAL LINE GROCERY WHOLESALE		2		2
GENERAL LINE GROCERY MERCHANT WHOLESALE	12	10		22
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS	770	903	1	1,674
GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS (PT)	15	20		35
GENERAL RENTAL CENTERS	4	1		5
GENERAL WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	3	8		11
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING AND MAPPING SERVICES	9	2		11
GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR STORES	9	7		16
GOLF COURSES AND COUNTRY CLUBS	11	14		25
GOLF COURSES AND COUNTRY CLUBS (PT)		1		1
GRAIN AND FIELD BEAN MERCHANT WHOLESALE	13	40		53
GRAPHIC DESIGN SERVICES	1			1
GREETING CARD PUBLISHERS		112		112
HAIR, NAIL, AND SKIN CARE SERVICES	2	1		3
HAND AND EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURING (PT)	7	6		13
HARDWARE MANUFACTURING	3			3
HARDWARE MERCHANT WHOLESALE	4	3		7
HARDWARE STORES	10	8		18
HAY FARMING	2	1		3
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	4			4
HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNDS	1	32		33
HEATING EQUIPMENT (EXCEPT WARM AIR FURNACE) MANUFACTURING (PT)	7	34		41
HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION (PT)	3	5		8
HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	74	35		109
HOG AND PIG FARMING	5	6		11
HOME CENTERS	10	8	1	19
HOME FURNISHING MERCHANT WHOLESALE		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
HOME HEALTH CARE SERVICES	44	23		67
HOME HEALTH EQUIPMENT RENTAL	11	1		12
HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY	10	4		14
HORSE AND OTHER EQUINE PRODUCTION		1		1
HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINO HOTELS) AND MOTELS	31	68		99
HOTELS (EXCEPT CASINO HOTELS) AND MOTELS (PT)	2	6		8
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES	3	6		9
HOUSEHOLD COOKING APPLIANCE MANUFACTURING		2		2
HUMAN RESOURCES AND EXECUTIVE SEARCH CONSULTING SERVICES (PT)	1			1
HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)	172	8		180
ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERT MANUFACTURING	1			1
ICE MANUFACTURING	2	1		3
INDEPENDENT ARTISTS, WRITERS, AND PERFORMERS		1		1
INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE PAPER MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2			2
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	8	2		10
INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERERS		4		4
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	33	139		172
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WHOLESALERS (PT)		1		1
INDUSTRIAL MOLD MANUFACTURING	1			1
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1			1
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK, TRACTOR, TRAILER, AND STACKER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	26	8		34
INDUSTRIAL VALVE MANUFACTURING		14		14
INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MANUFACTURING (PT)		3		3
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING FOR MEASURING AND TESTING ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL SIGNALS	16	49		65
INSURANCE AGENCIES AND BROKERAGES	10	48		58
INTERIOR DESIGN SERVICES		4		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS	1	1		2
INVESTMENT ADVICE	1			1
INVESTMENT BANKING AND SECURITIES DEALING		3		3
IRON AND STEEL MILLS (PT)	1			1
IRON FOUNDRIES (PT)	71	6		77
JANITORIAL SERVICES	64	69		133
JANITORIAL SERVICES (PT)	1			1
JEWELRY STORES	33	2		35
JUNIOR COLLEGES	1	10		11
KIDNEY DIALYSIS CENTERS	2	2		4
KITCHEN UTENSIL, POT, AND PAN MANUFACTURING	3	2		5
LAMINATED PLASTICS PLATE, SHEET (EXCEPT PACKAGING), AND SHAPE MANUFACTURING	14	8		22
LAMINATED PLASTICS PLATE, SHEET, AND SHAPE MANUFACTURING	5	25		30
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	6	9		15
LANDSCAPING SERVICES	57	70		127
LESSORS OF MINIWAREHOUSES AND SELF-STORAGE UNITS	3	2		5
LESSORS OF NONFINANCIAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS (EXCEPT COPYRIGHTED WORKS)		2		2
LESSORS OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (EXCEPT MINIWAREHOUSES)	3	5		8
LESSORS OF OTHER REAL ESTATE PROPERTY	1			1
LESSORS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	12	12		24
LESSORS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS (PT)	15	3		18
LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES		1		1
LIMITED-SERVICE EATING PLACES	7	2		9
LIMITED-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	126	156		282
LIMOUSINE SERVICE	2	2		4
LINEN SUPPLY (PT)	5	2		7
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (BOTTLED GAS) DEALERS (PT)	3	3		6
LIVESTOCK MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	7	23		30
LIVESTOCK WHOLESALERS	1	1		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
LOCAL MESSENGERS AND LOCAL DELIVERY	1	1		2
LUMBER, PLYWOOD, MILLWORK, AND WOOD PANEL MERCHANT WHOLESALE	3	11		14
LUMBER, PLYWOOD, MILLWORK, AND WOOD PANEL WHOLESALE	1	7		8
MACHINE SHOPS	17	48		65
MACHINE TOOL (METAL CUTTING TYPES) MANUFACTURING		4		4
MACHINE TOOL (METAL FORMING TYPES) MANUFACTURING		22		22
MAIL-ORDER HOUSES		1		1
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	5			5
MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES	1			1
MANIFOLD BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING (PT)	1	58		59
MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME DEALERS	4			4
MANUFACTURED HOME (MOBILE HOME) MANUFACTURING	37	23		60
MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (PT)		11		11
MARKETING CONSULTING SERVICES		1		1
MASONRY AND STONE CONTRACTORS		1		1
MASONRY CONTRACTORS		4		4
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	2			2
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES	1	3		4
MATTRESS MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT MERCHANT WHOLESALE	2	19		21
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCT WHOLESALE	1			1
MEAT MARKETS		3		3
MEAT MARKETS (PT)		3		3
MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES (PT)	21	45		66
MEDICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES		3		3
MEDICAL LABORATORIES	85	12	1	98
MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALE	2	7		9

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MEDICINAL AND BOTANICAL MANUFACTURING	1			1
MEN'S AND BOYS' CUT AND SEW APPAREL CONTRACTORS (PT)		46		46
MEN'S AND BOYS' CUT AND SEW OTHER OUTERWEAR MANUFACTURING (PT)		3		3
MEN'S CLOTHING STORES	2			2
METAL COATING, ENGRAVING (EXCEPT JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE), AND ALLIED SERVICES TO MANUFACTURERS	7	11		18
METAL SERVICE CENTERS AND OTHER METAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	7	33		40
METAL STAMPING		4		4
METAL TANK (HEAVY GAUGE) MANUFACTURING	5	60		65
METAL VALVE MANUFACTURING	2			2
METAL WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURING (PT)	101	5		106
MILITARY ARMORED VEHICLE, TANK, AND TANK COMPONENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
MILLWORK		3		3
MISCELLANEOUS INTERMEDIATION		7		7
MONETARY AUTHORITIES - CENTRAL BANK		1		1
MORTGAGE AND NONMORTGAGE LOAN BROKERS	1			1
MOTION PICTURE AND VIDEO PRODUCTION	3			3
MOTION PICTURE THEATERS, EXCEPT DRIVE-IN	14	3		17
MOTOR VEHICLE AIR-CONDITIONING MANUFACTURING	34	1		35
MOTOR VEHICLE BODY AND TRAILER MANUFACTURING	54	71		125
MOTOR VEHICLE BODY MANUFACTURING (PT)	25	48		73
MOTOR VEHICLE METAL STAMPING		5		5
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS (USED)				
MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	4	2		6
MOTOR VEHICLE SEATING AND INTERIOR TRIM MANUFACTURING	3	3		6
MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PART WHOLESALERS	1	1		2
MOTOR VEHICLE SUPPLIES AND NEW PARTS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	21	35		56

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
MOTOR VEHICLE TOWING	1	2		3
MOTORCYCLE DEALERS	2	3		5
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)	1	9		10
MULTIFAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (PT)	2			2
MUSEUMS	3	1		4
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND SUPPLIES STORES	1			1
NARROW FABRIC MILLS (PT)	1			1
NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION	15			15
NATURE PARKS AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS		1		1
NEW CAR DEALERS	51	131		182
NEW HOUSING OPERATIVE BUILDERS		2		2
NEW SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)	43	27		70
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS	49	4		53
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING	1	3		4
NONRESIDENTIAL DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	10	10		20
NONRESIDENTIAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	34	23		57
NONRESIDENTIAL FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS		1		1
NONRESIDENTIAL GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS	19	6		25
NONRESIDENTIAL MASONRY CONTRACTORS	9	12		21
NONRESIDENTIAL PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	1	3		4
NONRESIDENTIAL PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	23	24		47
NONRESIDENTIAL POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS	5	8		13
NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTY MANAGERS	22	9	1	32
NONRESIDENTIAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS	2	3		5
NONRESIDENTIAL SIDING CONTRACTORS	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
NONRESIDENTIAL SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS	19	17		36
NONRESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS	11	4		15
NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)	10	2		12
NURSERIES, GARDEN CENTERS, AND FARM SUPPLY STORES	2	35		37
NURSERY AND GARDEN CENTERS (PT)	2			2
NURSING CARE FACILITIES	219	306		525
NURSING CARE FACILITIES (PT)	1	1		2
OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	36	134		170
OFFICE EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALE	16			16
OFFICE FURNITURE (EXCEPT WOOD) MANUFACTURING		2		2
OFFICE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING		1		1
OFFICE MACHINERY MANUFACTURING (PT)	2	1		3
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY STORES	2	1		3
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY STORES (PT)		1		1
OFFICES OF ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	34	10		44
OFFICES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES	1			1
OFFICES OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS	6	2		8
OFFICES OF DENTISTS	16	8		24
OFFICES OF LAWYERS	11	8		19
OFFICES OF MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS (EXCEPT PHYSICIANS)		2		2
OFFICES OF OPTOMETRISTS	1	1		2
OFFICES OF OTHER HOLDING COMPANIES	3	10		13
OFFICES OF PHYSICAL, OCCUPATIONAL AND SPEECH THERAPISTS, AND AUDIOLOGISTS	6	2		8
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS	1			1
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS (EXCEPT MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS) (PT)	68	134		202

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS, MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS (PT)	1	13		14
OFFICES OF PODIATRISTS	1			1
OFFICES OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS	1	1		2
OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4	1		5
OIL AND GAS FIELD MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	1			1
OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	7	26		33
OILSEED AND GRAIN COMBINATION FARMING		1		1
OPHTHALMIC GOODS MANUFACTURING (PT)	1			1
OPTICAL GOODS STORES		1		1
ORNAMENTAL AND ARCHITECTURAL METAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	1			1
ORNAMENTAL AND ARCHITECTURAL METAL WORK MANUFACTURING (PT)	16	4		20
OTHER ACCOUNTING SERVICES	7	5		12
OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO REAL ESTATE	1	1		2
OTHER AIRCRAFT PARTS AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	18	60		78
OTHER AIRPORT OPERATIONS (PT)	2	10	1	13
OTHER ALUMINUM ROLLING AND DRAWING (PT)		4		4
OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	4		5
OTHER AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	4	2		6
OTHER AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE		1		1
OTHER BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS	3			3
OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS	22	39		61
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICE CENTERS (INCLUDING COPY SHOPS)	30	22		52
OTHER CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	9	1		10
OTHER CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER MINERAL MINING	4			4
OTHER CLOTHING STORES	5	2		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OTHER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING	4	1		5
OTHER COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING (PT)	4	11		15
OTHER COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		2		2
OTHER COMMERCIAL PRINTING (PT)	22	20		42
OTHER COMMUNITY HOUSING SERVICES		2		2
OTHER COMPUTER RELATED SERVICES		5		5
OTHER CONCRETE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	15	25		40
OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1	5		6
OTHER DIRECT INSURANCE (EXCEPT LIFE, HEALTH, AND MEDICAL) CARRIERS	1			1
OTHER DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS	99	10		109
OTHER ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION (PT)		1		1
OTHER ELECTRONIC COMPONENT MANUFACTURING	3	21		24
OTHER ELECTRONIC PARTS AND EQUIPMENT MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2			2
OTHER ENGINE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	16	4		20
OTHER FABRICATED WIRE PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (PT)	30			30
OTHER FARM PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1	1		2
OTHER GASOLINE STATIONS	16	6		22
OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	3,681	960	1	4,642
OTHER GROCERY AND RELATED PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	8	13		21
OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION	16	3		19
OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY SERVICES	31	37		68
OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	1			1
OTHER KNIT FABRIC AND LACE MILLS (PT)		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OTHER MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	11	45		56
OTHER METAL CONTAINER MANUFACTURING (PT)	65	5		70
OTHER METALWORKING MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	1	22		23
OTHER MILLWORK (INCLUDING FLOORING) (PT)	1			1
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		2		2
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS NONDURABLE GOODS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	5	1		6
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)		20		20
OTHER NONHAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL	4	7		11
OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS	15	19		34
OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS	2	1		3
OTHER NONSCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORTATION		3		3
OTHER PERFORMING ARTS COMPANIES		1		1
OTHER PERFORMING ARTS COMPANIES (PT)		2		2
OTHER PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	1	1		2
OTHER PERSONAL CARE SERVICES	1			1
OTHER PLASTICS PRODUCT MANUFACTURING		7		7
OTHER PRESSED AND BLOWN GLASS AND GLASSWARE MANUFACTURING	2			2
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS	1			1
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS	8	4		12
OTHER RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	53	2		55
OTHER RESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS		1		1
OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	3	1		4
OTHER SERVICES RELATED TO ADVERTISING	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
OTHER SERVICES TO BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	4	9		13
OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS (EXCEPT BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, LABOR, AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS)	4	2		6
OTHER SNACK FOOD MANUFACTURING (PT)		1		1
OTHER SOCIAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS		3		3
OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION	2	1		3
OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ROAD TRANSPORTATION	64	26		90
OTHER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ROAD TRANSPORTATION (PT)		2		2
OTHER TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS (PT)		2		2
OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS		16		16
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING		2		2
OTHER TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT AND RESERVATION SERVICES	10	3		13
OTHER WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE		1		1
OTHER WASTE COLLECTION	11	4		15
OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CENTERS	19	3		22
PACKAGED FROZEN FOOD MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		1		1
PACKAGING AND LABELING SERVICES	1	1		2
PAINT AND WALLPAPER STORES		3		3
PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	3	1		4
PAPER INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING		1		1
PAPERBOARD CONTAINER MANUFACTURING	7	4		11
PAPERBOARD MILLS	3			3
PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES	2	1		3
PASSENGER CARS RENTAL	1	1		2
PAYROLL SERVICES (PT)	1	5		6
PENSION FUNDS	1	1		2
PESTICIDE AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
PET AND PET SUPPLIES STORES	1	3		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
PET CARE (EXCEPT VETERINARY) SERVICES	4	2		6
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MERCHANT WHOLESALERS (EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS)	3	3		6
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS WHOLESALERS (EXCEPT BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS)		2		2
PETROLEUM BULK STATIONS AND TERMINALS	3			3
PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE MANUFACTURING	1			1
PETROLEUM REFINERIES	6	4		10
PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINE MANUFACTURING	1			1
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION MANUFACTURING (PT)		2		2
PHARMACIES AND DRUG STORES	12	6		18
PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PAPER, PLATE, AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING	1			1
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, PORTRAIT	1	30		31
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF CRUDE OIL		4		4
PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	3			3
PLASTICS AND RUBBER INDUSTRY MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	1			1
PLASTICS MATERIAL AND RESIN MANUFACTURING		8		8
PLASTICS MATERIALS AND BASIC FORMS AND SHAPES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		12		12
PLASTICS PIPE AND PIPE FITTING MANUFACTURING (PT)	40	12		52
PLASTICS PIPE, PIPE FITTING, AND UNLAMINATED PROFILE SHAPE MANUFACTURING		1		1
PLATE WORK MANUFACTURING		41		41
PLUMBING AND HEATING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (HYDRONICS)				
MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	5	4		9
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR- CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	5	8		13
PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR- CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS (PT)	29	10		39

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
POLYSTYRENE FOAM PRODUCT MANUFACTURING		4		4
POTATO FARMING		1		1
POULTRY PROCESSING	1	3		4
POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	5	6		11
POWER BOILER AND HEAT EXCHANGER MANUFACTURING		10		10
POWER-DRIVEN HANDTOOL MANUFACTURING	1			1
PRECISION TURNED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	5	4		9
PREFABRICATED WOOD BUILDING MANUFACTURING		13		13
PRINTING	1	2		3
PRINTING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	1			1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	11	1		12
PRIVATE MAIL CENTERS	2	6		8
PROCESS, PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION, AND LOGISTICS CONSULTING SERVICES (PT)	1			1
PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	6	4		10
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	7	10		17
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	4			4
PROMOTERS OF PERFORMING ARTS, SPORTS, AND SIMILAR EVENTS WITHOUT FACILITIES	1			1
PSYCHIATRIC AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE HOSPITALS		28		28
PUBLIC RELATIONS AGENCIES	1			1
PUMP AND COMPRESSOR MANUFACTURING		4		4
PUMP AND PUMPING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)		20		20
QUICK PRINTING (PT)	1			1
RACETRACKS	3			3
RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING		31		31

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
RADIO STATIONS	5	3		8
RADIO, TELEVISION, AND OTHER ELECTRONICS STORES (PT)	4	6		10
RAIL TRANSPORTATION	2			2
RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK MANUFACTURING	8	7		15
READY-MIX CONCRETE MANUFACTURING	13	77		90
REAL ESTATE CREDIT	6	2		8
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS		2		2
REAL ESTATE PROPERTY MANAGERS	3	3		6
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE DEALERS		1		1
RECYCLABLE MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALE	4	37		41
RECYCLABLE MATERIAL WHOLESALE	1			1
REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	6	9		15
REINSURANCE CARRIERS	1	1		2
RELAY AND INDUSTRIAL CONTROL MANUFACTURING	1			1
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	7	77	1	85
REMEDICATION SERVICES	1	1		2
RENDERING AND MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING	8	14		22
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHYSICAL, ENGINEERING, AND LIFE SCIENCES	1	2		3
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES		1		1
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	1	3		4
RESIDENTIAL DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS	7	10		17
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING (PT)	49	6		55
RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	25	10		35
RESIDENTIAL FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS	7	3		10
RESIDENTIAL FLOORING CONTRACTORS	2	1		3
RESIDENTIAL FRAMING CONTRACTORS	5	11		16
RESIDENTIAL MASONRY CONTRACTORS	3	15		18

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
RESIDENTIAL MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACILITIES	19	13		32
RESIDENTIAL MENTAL RETARDATION FACILITIES	13	180		193
RESIDENTIAL PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS	3	7		10
RESIDENTIAL PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS	42	26		68
RESIDENTIAL POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS	3	17		20
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY MANAGERS	26	17		43
RESIDENTIAL REMODELERS	26	38		64
RESIDENTIAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS	3	4		7
RESIDENTIAL SIDING CONTRACTORS	7	1		8
RESIDENTIAL SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS	13	3		16
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS		2		2
RESIDENTIAL TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS	1	1		2
RETAIL BAKERIES	1	1		2
REUPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE REPAIR	1			1
ROOFING CONTRACTORS	7	2		9
ROOFING, SIDING, AND INSULATION MATERIAL MERCHANT WHOLESALERS		7		7
ROOFING, SIDING, AND INSULATION MATERIAL WHOLESALERS	2			2
ROOFING, SIDING, AND SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS		3		3
ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSES (PT)	1			1
ROPE, CORDAGE AND TWINE MILLS	6	2		8
RUBBER AND PLASTICS HOSES AND BELTING MANUFACTURING	5	15		20
SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY, AND CERAMIC AND REFRACTORY MINERALS MINING AND QUARRYING	1	1		2
SAW BLADE AND HANDSAW MANUFACTURING	3	2		5
SAWMILLS (PT)	1			1
SCHEDULED PASSENGER AIR TRANSPORTATION	1	2		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SCHOOL AND EMPLOYEE BUS TRANSPORTATION	31	4		35
SEARCH, DETECTION, NAVIGATION, GUIDANCE, AERONAUTICAL, AND NAUTICAL SYSTEM AND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING	8	12		20
SECURITIES AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES		17		17
SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	10	14		24
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES	1	5		6
SECURITY SYSTEMS SERVICES (EXCEPT LOCKSMITHS) (PT)	7	6	1	14
SEPTIC TANK AND RELATED SERVICES (PT)	1	1		2
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALE		2		2
SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	41	22		63
SETUP PAPERBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING	2			2
SEWING, NEEDLEWORK, AND PIECE GOODS STORES	4	1		5
SHEET METAL WORK MANUFACTURING	6	39		45
SHOE STORES	65	2		67
SHOWCASE, PARTITION, SHELVING, AND LOCKER MANUFACTURING (PT)	1	3		4
SIDING CONTRACTORS	1			1
SIGN MANUFACTURING	4	17		21
SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS		1		1
SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MANUFACTURING		3		3
SNACK AND NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE BARS (PT)	12	5		17
SOCIAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS		4		4
SOFT DRINK AND ICE MANUFACTURING	3			3
SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	1			1
SOIL PREPARATION, PLANTING, AND CULTIVATING (PT)	2	2		4
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION	3	7		10
SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS	10			10
SOYBEAN FARMING	1			1
SOYBEAN PROCESSING (PT)		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SPECIAL DIE AND TOOL, DIE SET, JIG, AND FIXTURE MANUFACTURING	4	9		13
SPECIAL NEEDS TRANSPORTATION	3	1		4
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LOCAL	17	16		33
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LOCAL (PT)		2		2
SPECIALIZED FREIGHT (EXCEPT USED GOODS) TRUCKING, LONG-DISTANCE	10	16		26
SPECIALTY (EXCEPT PSYCHIATRIC AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE) HOSPITALS	18	26		44
SPICE AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING (PT)	12			12
SPORTING AND ATHLETIC GOODS MANUFACTURING		2		2
SPORTING GOODS STORES	24	6		30
SPORTS AND RECREATION INSTRUCTION	2	2		4
SPORTS TEAMS AND CLUBS	1	16		17
STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	15	2		17
STEEL FOUNDRIES (EXCEPT INVESTMENT)	3			3
STEEL INVESTMENT FOUNDRIES	1	2		3
STEEL WIRE DRAWING	1			1
STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS		2		2
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION CONTRACTORS	9	1		10
SUPERMARKETS AND OTHER GROCERY (EXCEPT CONVENIENCE) STORES	44	24		68
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION		2		2
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR CROP PRODUCTION	1			1
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR MINING	7	2	1	10
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR OIL AND GAS FIELD OPERATIONS (PT)	53	52		105
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR RAIL TRANSPORTATION	11	9		20
SURFACE ACTIVE AGENT MANUFACTURING	2	2		4
SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING (PT)	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
SURVEYING AND MAPPING (EXCEPT GEOPHYSICAL) SERVICES	2	2		4
SWITCHGEAR AND SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS MANUFACTURING	5			5
TAX PREPARATION SERVICES	1			1
TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS	7	7		14
TELEMARKETING BUREAUS	4	2		6
TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICES		4		4
TELEPHONE APPARATUS MANUFACTURING		5		5
TELEVISION BROADCASTING	3	3		6
TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES	99	109		208
TEMPORARY SHELTERS	1	1		2
TESTING LABORATORIES	1			1
TEXTILE AND FABRIC FINISHING (EXCEPT BROADWOVEN FABRIC)MILLS (PT)		1		1
THEATER COMPANIES AND DINNER THEATERS	3	3		6
THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATION OF INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDS (PT)	3			3
TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS	1			1
TIRE AND TUBE MERCHANT WHOLESALE	3	3		6
TIRE CORD AND TIRE FABRIC MILLS		7		7
TIRE DEALERS	12	23		35
TIRE DEALERS (PT)		1		1
TIRE MANUFACTURING (EXCEPT RETRADING)		392		392
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCT MERCHANT WHOLESALE	1			1
TOBACCO STORES		3		3
TOILET PREPARATION MANUFACTURING	1			1
TOY AND HOBBY GOODS AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALE	2	2		4
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION SERVICES	1			1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE) MERCHANT WHOLESALE	12	2		14
TRAVEL AGENCIES	1			1
TRAVEL TRAILER AND CAMPER MANUFACTURING (PT)	7	9		16

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
TRUCK TRAILER MANUFACTURING	60	43		103
TRUCK, UTILITY TRAILER AND RV (RECREATIONAL VEHICLES) RENTAL AND LEASING (PT)	1	1		2
TRUCK, UTILITY TRAILER, AND RV (RECREATIONAL VEHICLE) RENTAL AND LEASING	3			3
TRUSS MANUFACTURING		2		2
TURBINE AND TURBINE GENERATOR SET UNIT MANUFACTURING		1		1
UNCLASSIFIABLE	2,881	2,152	2	5,035
UNCOATED PAPER AND MULTIWALL BAG MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS BAG MANUFACTURING	9	62		71
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS FILM AND SHEET (EXCEPT PACKAGING) MANUFACTURING	1	21		22
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PACKAGING FILM AND SHEET MANUFACTURING	12			12
UNSUPPORTED PLASTICS PROFILE SHAPE MANUFACTURING (PT)	4	3		7
UPHOLSTERED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MANUFACTURING (PT)	4	6		10
USED CAR DEALERS	7	12		19
USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE GOODS MOVING	5	33		38
USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE GOODS MOVING (PT)		3		3
USED MERCHANDISE STORES	15	5		20
VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS	1	1		2
VENTILATION, HEATING, AIR- CONDITIONING, AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	1			1
VETERINARY SERVICES	37	7		44
VETERINARY SERVICES (PT)	16	1		17
VIDEO TAPE AND DISC RENTAL		9		9
VITREOUS CHINA PLUMBING FIXTURE AND CHINA AND EARTHENWARE BATHROOM ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURING	1	1		2
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES	79	34		113
VOLUNTARY HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2007

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
WAREHOUSE CLUBS AND SUPERCENTERS	7	26		33
WARM AIR HEATING AND AIR- CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	1	1		2
WASTE COLLECTION	2			2
WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION	12	23		35
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	9	50		59
WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (PT)	2	1		3
WATER, SEWER, AND PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION (PT)		6		6
WHEAT FARMING		2		2
WHOLESALE TRADE AGENTS AND BROKERS	53	30		83
WINE AND DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE MERCHANT WHOLESALERS	2	13		15
WIRED TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS	1			1
WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CUT AND SEW DRESS MANUFACTURING (PT)		4		4
WOMEN'S CLOTHING STORES	11	6		17
WOMEN'S, GIRLS', AND INFANTS' CUT AND SEW APPAREL CONTRACTORS (PT)		2		2
WOOD CONTAINER AND PALLET MANUFACTURING	15	12		27
WOOD KITCHEN CABINET AND COUNTERTOP MANUFACTURING	176	104		280
WOOD KITCHEN CABINET AND COUNTERTOP MANUFACTURING (PT)	2			2
WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING		39		39
WOOD PRESERVATION	3			3
WOOD WINDOW AND DOOR MANUFACTURING	5	2		7
YARN SPINNING MILLS (PT)		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the State of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”⁹ The Kansas Insurance Department has supplied the following data on the Workers Compensation Fund case load, expenditures, and receipts (see tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3).

Table 3-1
Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled

	FY2007	FY2006	FY2005	FY2004	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001
Total Number of Impleading	115	127	116	120	138	125	112
Total Number of Closed Cases	71	49	65	158	351	258	292

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

⁹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-2
Workers Compensation Fund
Expenditures Analysis

	FY 2007	Percent of Total	FY 2006	Percent of Total	FY 2005	Percent of Total	FY 2004	Percent of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,534,873.20	37.38%	\$1,663,575.37	36.16%	\$1,106,766.70	37.72%	\$1,051,121.55	28.76%
Work Assessment	\$709.20	0.02%	\$2,981.19	0.06%	\$5,305.28	0.18%	\$2,443.10	0.07%
Medical	\$1,183,441.49	28.82%	\$1,426,090.97	31.00%	\$721,849.03	24.60%	\$925,650.48	25.33%
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies [K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A.44-569]; lump sum and medical may be included	\$780,847.28	19.01%	\$902,792.46	19.62%	\$503,639.73	17.16%	\$1,031,498.41	28.23%
Attorney Fees	\$316,937.60	7.72%	\$301,517.21	6.55%	\$297,599.49	10.14%	\$351,528.86	9.62%
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc.	\$47,601.52	1.16%	\$45,284.24	0.98%	\$43,259.68	1.47%	\$34,445.19	0.94%
Other Operating Expense	\$242,072.30	5.89%	\$258,716.64	5.62%	\$256,078.68	8.73%	\$257,570.32	7.05%
Total Expenditures	\$4,106,482.59	100.00%	\$4,600,958.08	100.00%	\$2,934,498.59	100.00%	\$3,654,257.91	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY 2007	Percent of Total	FY 2006	Percent of Total	FY 2005	Percent of Total	FY 2004	Percent of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$7,252,927.46	62.75%	\$1,002,540.02	12.98%	\$3,333,049.00	35.12%	\$3,790,122.12	39.50%
Misc. Reimbursements	\$28,812.48	0.25%	\$29,095.97	0.38%	\$62,906.49	0.66%	\$113,760.70	1.19%
Fines & Penalties	\$142,312.50	1.23%	\$179,013.56	2.32%	\$131,114.00	1.38%	\$68,712.80	0.72%
Transfer to State General Fund		0.00%		0.00%	\$17,355.00	0.18%	(\$76,894.00)	-0.80%
Operating Transfer In	\$1,000,000.00		\$10,579.50					
Total Receipts	\$8,424,052.44	72.89%	\$1,210,649.55	15.68%	\$3,544,425.00	37.35%	(\$3,895,701.62)	40.61%
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$3,133,513.75	27.11%	\$6,511,405.78	84.32%	\$5,938,026.00	65.27%	\$5,692,099.97	59.33%
Cancelled Checks		0.00%		0.00%	\$7,965.29	0.08%	\$6,243.42	0.07%
Total Funds Available	\$11,557,566.19	100.00%	\$7,722,055.33	100.00%	\$9,490,417.16	100.00%	\$9,594,045.01	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

Year	Direct Premiums Written	Direct Premiums Earned	Direct Paid Losses	Direct Incurred Losses	Paid Losses to Premiums Written	Incurred Losses to Premiums Earned
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57.00	70.90
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.40	77.50
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.60	89.50
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.80	86.20
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.60	84.20
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.10	87.90
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64.00	80.30
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70.00	90.80
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.20	90.70
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.50	95.40
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.60	80.80
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60.00	63.20
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.90	61.80
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.10	43.30
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.60	46.20
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.60	51.60
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.60	48.20
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.70	71.00
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.80	64.40
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.10
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.60
2003	\$341,421,177	\$324,780,102	\$173,028,718	\$205,767,268	50.68	63.36
2004	\$365,486,978	\$355,877,798	\$182,102,645	\$242,335,187	49.82	68.10
2005	\$382,491,997	\$383,363,217	\$190,105,677	\$238,674,442	49.70	62.26
2006	\$415,269,407	\$407,004,920	\$193,700,460	\$256,276,704	46.64	62.97

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers¹⁰ for calendar year 2006 were \$193,700,460 (see Table 3-4). However, total paid losses were still well below the 25-year peak of \$243,751,957 that occurred in 1991. In August 2007, the National Academy of Social Insurance released results of a comparative study on accident-year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits, by private insurance carriers and by state funds, in thirty-six states (including Kansas) over the 2001-2005 period.¹¹ The cumulative changes in accident incurred losses and in calendar year benefits paid were a 9.2 percent increase

¹⁰ The totals in Table 3-4 does not include self-insured employers.

¹¹ Ishita Sengupta, Virginia P. Reno and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2005* (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2007); pp. 35-37.

and a 4.4 percent increase, respectively (not controlled for inflation). In comparison to the other 35 states, Kansas accident-year-incurred losses for 2001-2005 increased by 0.56 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas for 2001-2005 decreased by 0.17 percent.

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker, for medical and/or indemnity compensation. Generally, the division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, and about the costs and duration of that claim, through only two means. One occurs when a claim is litigated through the division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by Kansas statute to provide information to the division.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation “conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act” and seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” It was expected that data collected for the division’s Open and Closed Claims Study would provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for open claims, no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the division to collect data and report on open claims.

The Closed Claims Study is done annually using the original study as a baseline for comparison of subsequent studies. The intent of this statutory mandate is to enable the division to provide the legislature with information that it can use to decide whether changes in provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and, if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems.

The 2007 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The FY 2007 Closed Claims Study marks the seventh consecutive year that the division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools, underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see Appendix A). The following section summarizes findings of the 2007 CCS that used calendar year 2006 data.

Highlights of the 2007 Closed Claims Study

- The mean total indemnity cost was \$11,148.42 (see Table 3-5). However, the median total indemnity cost was \$4,392.00. This significant difference indicates that there were many claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.

- The mean total medical cost was \$10,994.91 (see Table 3-5). Of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$6,983.68, the mean physicians cost was \$3,158.97 and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$3,745.40. As with indemnity costs, the median total medical expense was only \$6,133.50, again indicating the presence of many large medical claims that skewed the mean total cost higher than the median.
- The median duration of a claim was 359 days (see Table 3-6).
- It took an average of 19 days following an accident for an insurer to be notified; however, for half the claims, notification took place within six days. Insurers took an average of 129 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant; however, for half the claims, first payment took place within 21 days (see Table 3-6).
- Median medical recovery time was 197 days (see Table 3-5), and median time away from work was 28 days (see Table 3-6).

Table 3-5
2007 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas*

	Univariate Statistics							n
	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	22,143.33	805.70	11,795.50	41,522.89	14.68	361.87	187.52	2,656
Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,148.42	492.02	4,392.00	25,356.69	21.93	784.02	227.45	2,656
Total Medical (dollars)	10,994.91	469.04	6,133.50	24,172.55	20.74	701.56	219.85	2,656
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,158.97	85.34	1,984.00	4,146.49	4.39	31.74	131.26	2,361
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,983.68	281.24	3,614.50	12,399.94	5.48	41.61	177.56	1,944
Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,745.40	433.96	1,179.00	20,210.63	40.38	1,783.36	539.61	2,169
Claim Duration (days)	483.71	9.11	359.00	469.50	3.46	19.34	97.06	2,656
Time Away from Work (days)	77.52	4.40	28.00	165.66	9.90	179.45	213.70	1,418
Medical Recovery (days)	296.82	7.43	197.00	338.57	3.05	14.22	114.07	2,075

* Claims that closed in 2006 with paid indemnity & medical

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-6
2007 Closed Claims Study
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Issue First Payment	Time Away from Work
Mean	484	19	129	78
Median	359	6	21	28
Count	2,656	2,656	2,003	1,418
Max	5,457	1,113	3,095	3,740
Min	0	0	0	0

* All time intervals are in days.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Twenty-seven percent of injured workers retained an attorney to handle their claim (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$13,438.50. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was only \$2,601.50 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$9,557.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was only \$5,063.00 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$10,000.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was only \$5,814.00 (see Table 3-7).
- It is important to note that these findings offer no statistical proof that involvement of an attorney results in greater indemnity or medical payments.

Table 3-7
2007 Closed Claims Study
Involvement of Claimant Attorney

	Count	Median Indemnity	Median Medical	Median Lump Sum*
Claimant Attorney Involved	710	\$13,438.50	\$9,557.00	\$10,000.00
No Claimant Attorney	1,946	\$2,601.50	\$5,063.00	\$5,814.00
All Cases	2,656	\$4,392.00	\$6,133.50	\$7,553.00

* Only 675 cases in the sample had lump sum settlements.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The mean employer legal expense was \$2,938.40 for those 1,212 claims that reported such an expense (see Table 3-8). Meanwhile, the mean claimant legal expense was \$2,264.36 for those 59 claims that itemized expenses. The median costs for employer and claimant legal expenses were \$706.00 and \$119.00, respectively.

Table 3-8
2007 Closed Claims Study
Legal Expense Associated with Claim

	Employer Legal Expense	Claimant Legal Expense
Mean	\$2,938.40	\$2,264.36
Median	\$706.00	\$119.00
Count	1,212	59

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The most frequently injured body part(s) was the knee, followed by the lower back and shoulder(s) (see Table 3-9). In prior years, all specific part of body codes were aggregated into boarder “major body regions.” The division discontinued this practice because specificity and clarify were lost in this rollup process. Regardless, the highest median indemnity costs (\$11,288.00) involved multiple upper extremity injuries and the highest median medical costs (\$12,290.00) involved injury to the shoulders.
- The most frequent nature of injury was strain, followed by fracture and contusion (bruising) (see Table 3-9). However, injuries of a sprain nature had the highest median medical costs (\$7,959.50) and all other cumulative injuries had the highest median indemnity costs (\$15,284.00).
- The most frequent cause of injury was lifting, followed by strain and fall/slip/trip (see Table 3-9). However, those injuries caused by strain had the highest median indemnity and medical cost of \$11,628.00 and \$8,124.00, respectively.

Table 3-9
2007 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs by Part of Body Injured, and Nature and Cause of Injury*

Part of Body Injured	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	n
Knee	\$7,005.00	\$17,800.43	\$4,618.00	\$12,629.52	363
Lower Back Area	\$4,670.00	\$7,934.90	\$8,152.00	\$9,869.90	317
Shoulder(s)	\$8,725.00	\$12,848.88	\$12,290.00	\$12,749.93	211
Multiple Body Parts	\$6,860.00	\$16,091.85	\$6,776.00	\$14,082.28	195
Finger(s)	\$2,337.00	\$4,790.75	\$4,062.00	\$6,450.59	179
Wrist	\$6,075.00	\$9,297.73	\$6,657.00	\$8,954.42	157
Hand	\$3,503.00	\$7,868.73	\$4,487.50	\$6,946.83	136
Ankle	\$2,500.00	\$7,326.94	\$2,065.00	\$8,830.47	123
Multiple Upper Extremities	\$11,288.00	\$16,856.49	\$10,637.00	\$12,773.28	109
Abdomen	\$1,245.50	\$2,636.26	\$5,364.50	\$5,531.16	92
Nature of Injury					
Strain	\$4,974.00	\$11,758.73	\$5,806.00	\$9,433.69	858
Fracture	\$4,203.00	\$11,601.43	\$4,552.00	\$13,063.50	361
Contusion	\$4,223.00	\$10,236.43	\$6,907.00	\$8,554.24	207
All other specific injuries, NOC**	\$2,858.00	\$7,147.34	\$4,369.50	\$8,512.59	196
Sprain	\$7,809.00	\$15,597.39	\$7,959.50	\$17,564.61	184
Laceration	\$2,010.50	\$4,320.28	\$4,651.50	\$6,744.00	132
Inflammation	\$4,302.00	\$9,596.82	\$6,443.00	\$10,882.80	104
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$8,480.50	\$12,198.60	\$6,805.00	\$7,990.78	90
Hernia	\$1,340.00	\$2,516.98	\$5,838.50	\$6,073.35	88
All Other Cumulative Injury, NOC	\$15,284.00	\$19,410.53	\$7,899.00	\$10,528.16	81
Cause of Injury					
Lifting	\$3,320.50	\$10,841.71	\$6,100.00	\$10,377.22	342
Strain or Injury by NOC	\$11,628.00	\$15,935.31	\$8,124.00	\$10,452.60	167
Fall, Slip or Trip, NOC	\$3,865.00	\$10,081.08	\$6,366.00	\$9,401.08	159
Repetitive Motion	\$3,647.00	\$9,771.04	\$6,186.00	\$9,016.81	153
Pushing or Pulling	\$5,346.00	\$11,750.45	\$7,279.00	\$11,148.98	138
Fall From Different Level (Elevation)	\$5,214.50	\$18,901.67	\$7,807.00	\$17,054.72	130
Fall On Same Level	\$4,333.50	\$9,880.29	\$5,636.50	\$9,771.30	118
Other, Miscellaneous NOC	\$7,577.00	\$17,088.00	\$6,135.00	\$10,113.78	96
Struck by Falling or Flying Object	\$3,224.50	\$8,727.49	\$6,186.00	\$9,016.81	96
Twisting	\$4,244.50	\$7,433.39	\$7,279.00	\$11,148.98	82

* Top ten part of body, nature, and cause of injury categories reported

** NOC = not otherwise classifiable

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims were the most common type of claim (1,651), and its median indemnity cost was \$2,409.00. The next two most frequent types of claims, scheduled permanent partial (531) and lump sum settlements (196), had median total indemnity costs of \$7,871.00 and \$6,345.50, respectively (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10
2007 Closed Claims Study
Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type*

Benefit Type	Mean	Median	n
Temporary Total	\$8,433.84	\$2,409.00	1,651
Temporary Partial	\$30,811.41	\$4,384.00	63
Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$20,078.15	\$13,536.00	194
Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,282.23	\$7,871.00	531
Lump Sum Settlements (Indemnity portion)	\$12,071.02	\$6,345.50	196

*Claims that closed in 2006 with paid indemnity & medical
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11
2007 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Univariate Statistics							
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Claim Cost	Death	\$98,432.75	\$49,532.02	\$74,778.00	\$99,064.00	1.23	1.63	100.64%	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$14,584.50	\$2,660.50	\$14,584.50	\$3,762.52			25.80%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$25,905.79	\$1,318.30	\$17,028.00	\$30,378.11	4.24	28.45	117.26%	531
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$33,659.88	\$2,841.34	\$24,979.00	\$31,218.22	2.13	5.30	92.75%	194
	Temporary Total Injury	\$18,163.95	\$635.07	\$8,340.00	\$26,535.82	3.41	17.41	146.09%	1,651
	Temporary Partial	\$51,767.30	\$20,082.64	\$11,204.00	\$159,401.02	6.48	46.32	307.92%	63
	Indemnity Portion	\$6,147.60	\$2,139.17	\$8,702.00	\$4,783.33	-0.41	-2.88	77.81%	5
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$23,721.20	\$5,096.09	\$12,543.00	\$71,345.20	12.55	168.56	300.77%	196
Total Indemnity	Death	\$73,378.75	\$51,846.31	\$29,608.50	\$103,692.62	1.85	3.43	141.31%	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$6,505.50	\$219.50	\$6,505.50	\$310.42			4.77%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,282.23	\$872.89	\$7,871.00	\$20,114.30	7.44	93.43	151.44%	531
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$20,078.15	\$1,302.78	\$13,536.00	\$18,145.68	1.62	2.67	90.38%	194
	Temporary Total Injury	\$8,433.84	\$354.37	\$2,409.00	\$14,398.90	3.01	10.62	170.73%	1,651
	Temporary Partial	\$30,811.41	\$15,487.10	\$4,384.00	\$122,925.01	7.46	57.74	398.96%	63
	Indemnity Portion	\$2,898.40	\$1,355.30	\$2,006.00	\$3,030.54	1.65	2.79	104.56%	5
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$12,071.02	\$1,106.30	\$6,345.50	\$15,488.19	2.08	3.80	128.31%	196
Total Medical	Death	\$25,054.00	\$19,575.59	\$8,325.50	\$39,151.19	1.93	3.78	156.27%	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$8,079.00	\$2,441.00	\$8,079.00	\$3,452.10			42.73%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$12,623.55	\$652.35	\$8,755.00	\$15,032.30	4.54	33.24	119.08%	531
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,581.73	\$1,331.44	\$7,823.50	\$18,544.81	3.24	12.17	136.54%	194
	Temporary Total Injury	\$9,730.11	\$378.10	\$5,271.00	\$15,363.29	5.22	44.68	157.89%	1,651
	Temporary Partial	\$20,955.89	\$6,243.04	\$4,423.00	\$49,552.56	3.59	13.14	236.46%	63
	Indemnity Portion	\$3,249.20	\$1,702.94	\$799.00	\$3,807.89	0.67	-2.89	117.19%	5
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$11,650.18	\$4,590.99	\$4,913.00	\$64,273.83	13.69	190.03	551.70%	196

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2007 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Univariate Statistics							n
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
Total Hospital	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$30,005.33	\$24,932.92	\$5,369.00	\$43,185.08	1.73		143.92%	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,410.00	\$1,566.00	\$4,410.00	\$2,214.66			50.22%	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$6,453.26	\$442.88	\$4,160.00	\$8,868.58	4.90	35.86	137.43%	401
	Temporary Total Injury	\$8,333.26	\$1,248.54	\$3,383.00	\$13,677.06	3.37	13.75	164.13%	120
	Temporary Partial	\$6,959.88	\$343.90	\$3,594.00	\$12,129.37	5.26	39.44	174.28%	1,244
	Indemnity Portion	\$15,957.33	\$5,558.62	\$2,824.50	\$35,155.82	2.79	7.11	220.31%	40
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$3,949.00	\$403.00	\$3,949.00	\$569.93			14.43%	2
		\$4,453.85	\$508.14	\$2,265.00	\$5,726.42	2.85	12.00	128.57%	127
Total Physician	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$1,460.67	\$327.89	\$1,723.00	\$567.92	-1.64		38.88%	3
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,212.50	\$938.50	\$3,212.50	\$1,327.24			41.31%	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,688.52	\$174.72	\$2,661.00	\$3,999.63	4.06	26.60	108.43%	524
	Temporary Total Injury	\$3,817.15	\$292.92	\$2,652.00	\$4,058.88	3.08	14.46	106.33%	192
	Temporary Partial	\$2,883.29	\$105.37	\$1,604.00	\$3,952.55	3.86	22.21	137.08%	1,407
	Indemnity Portion	\$4,718.77	\$1,321.83	\$1,466.50	\$9,891.69	3.88	16.62	209.62%	56
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$1,103.60	\$391.07	\$799.00	\$874.45	0.48	-2.18	79.24%	5
		\$2,572.03	\$201.30	\$1,728.00	\$2,562.19	2.06	5.26	99.62%	162
Total Other Medical	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$1,454.50	\$819.85	\$1,059.50	\$1,639.71	0.86	-1.20	112.73%	4
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$458.00	\$62.00	\$458.00	\$87.68			19.14%	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,484.95	\$334.92	\$2,114.00	\$7,391.03	4.64	28.99	164.80%	487
	Temporary Total Injury	\$5,132.32	\$538.45	\$2,948.50	\$7,143.40	3.24	13.94	139.18%	176
	Temporary Partial	\$2,579.86	\$125.15	\$866.00	\$4,477.41	3.75	19.60	173.55%	1,280
	Indemnity Portion	\$7,734.78	\$2,374.95	\$1,226.50	\$17,452.25	4.74	27.17	225.63%	54
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$1,415.50	\$866.50	\$1,415.50	\$1,225.42			86.57%	2
		\$8,342.26	\$5,757.94	\$1,343.50	\$71,916.66	12.44	155.15	862.08%	156
Lump Sum Settlement	Death Permanent Total Disability	\$13,980.00	\$11,020.00	\$13,980.00	\$15,584.63			111.48%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,873.50	\$1,412.50	\$4,873.50	\$1,997.58			40.99%	2
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$10,787.50	\$912.04	\$8,000.00	\$10,752.7	1.96	5.21	99.68%	139
	Temporary Total Injury	\$14,195.64	\$2,141.90	\$8,315.00	\$14,368.32	1.49	1.78	101.22%	45
	Temporary Partial	\$14,265.84	\$909.81	\$8,500.00	\$15,386.32	1.79	3.05	107.85%	286
	Indemnity Portion	\$31,615.25	\$14,055.63	\$12,748.00	\$79,510.64	5.17	28.07	251.49%	32
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$11,711.15	\$1,180.18	\$6,000.00	\$15,342.34	2.07	3.72	131.00%	169

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2007 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Univariate Statistics						Coefficient of Variation	n
		Mean*	Standard Error*	Median*	Standard Deviation*	Skewness	Kurtosis		
Claim Duration	Death	3,053.75	1,224.89	3,133.50	2,449.77	-0.07	-4.92	80.22%	4
	Permanent Total Disability	1,108.50	726.50	1,108.50	1,027.43			92.69%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	600.97	21.87	452.00	503.93	2.95	12.43	83.85%	531
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	715.89	28.23	664.00	393.13	1.68	5.43	54.92%	194
	Temporary Total Injury	401.19	10.41	282.00	423.01	3.73	20.59	105.44%	1,651
	Temporary Partial	594.16	77.29	346.00	613.44	1.96	4.21	103.24%	63
	Indemnity Portion	330.60	65.06	244.00	145.47	0.78	-1.89	44.00%	5
	Lump Sum Settlement	537.46	25.38	468.50	355.38	2.57	9.23	66.12%	196
Medical Recovery	Death	35.50	33.18	3.00	66.36	2.00	3.98	186.93%	4
	Permanent Total Disability	796.00	456.00	796.00	644.88			82.02%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	370.67	14.72	298.00	331.79	2.67	10.99	87.39%	508
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	438.23	31.08	318.00	411.12	2.19	8.44	93.81%	175
	Temporary Total Injury	228.51	8.90	133.00	304.73	3.98	23.81	133.36%	1,172
	Temporary Partial	357.16	59.60	193.00	445.97	1.96	3.41	124.87%	56
	Indemnity Portion	325.33	104.11	244.00	180.33	1.62		55.43%	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	360.08	27.68	255.00	344.60	2.95	12.76	95.70%	155
Time Away From Work	Death								
	Permanent Total Disability	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00			141.42%	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	80.00	6.03	31.00	109.46	1.78	2.77	136.82%	329
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	123.91	23.30	27.50	242.12	3.47	14.55	195.40%	108
	Temporary Total Injury	66.14	5.85	28.00	168.69	13.77	276.40	255.07%	831
	Temporary Partial	92.49	24.80	32.00	166.35	3.31	12.75	179.86%	45
	Indemnity Portion	48.33	45.37	6.00	78.58	1.72		162.57%	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	110.81	18.78	26.00	185.88	3.05	12.20	167.75%	98

* In days

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-12
2007 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs For Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Injuries

Cause of Injury	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	Median Total Costs	Mean Total Costs	n
Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$11,628.00	\$15,935.31	\$8,124.00	\$10,452.60	\$21,741.00	26387	167

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had median indemnity costs of \$11,628.00 and median total medical costs of \$8,124.00. Median total costs for carpal tunnel claims totaled \$21,741.00. (See Table 3-12).

Comparative Analysis of 1999-2006 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” Data collected for the division’s Open and Closed Claims Study (CCS) should provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. The CCS study is done annually, using the original study as a baseline for later years. Each CCS uses data from the prior calendar year; thus, the 2007 CCS is based on calendar year 2006 data. See Table 3-5 above. The comparative study below contains data from calendar years 1998-2005. See table 3-13.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves descriptive statistics, such as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total cost of the claim** (includes total medical and total indemnity)
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)

- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

It is extremely important to note that after nine years of analyzing claims data, the division still maintains that distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and, therefore, the median, rather than the mean (“average”), is the more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing closed claims costs data, since the median is relatively unaffected by high-cost outliers. A word of caution: none of these numbers has been controlled for inflation (see below for claim costs controlled for inflation).

Statistical measures of dispersion, such as standard deviation or skewness, help explain how outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All nine variables show positive skewness (greater than zero) for every year of the CCS study (see Table 3-13). For all years, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed right, with most of the claims bunched near the left wall of the histogram, while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right giving it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed, because the values in the tail extend the distribution into positive, and not negative, values. Quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated, but it must be assessed together with another measure - kurtosis, or the tendency of data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

For a normally distributed variable, kurtosis would be close to zero.¹² If kurtosis is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed,” but if greater than zero, it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the study variables are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures indicate that there are many outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution of the study variables (kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).

Please note the costs below (see Table 3-13 and Figures 3-1) are actual (nominal) costs and are not controlled for inflation. See the section beginning on page 142 for inflation-adjusted analysis.

¹² Actually, kurtosis of the normal distribution is three, but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation, so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.

Table 3-13
2007 Closed Claims Study: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							n
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
2005	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	20,016.46	560.88	11,164.00	26,904.65	3.66	20.76	134.41	2,301
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,959.35	336.91	4,000.00	16,161.23	3.93	24.96	162.27	2,301
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,057.11	281.61	6,148.00	13,508.48	3.89	25.37	134.32	2,301
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,718.30	71.81	1,667.00	3,335.88	3.39	17.92	122.72	2,158
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,097.44	211.24	3,424.00	8,845.00	3.87	21.84	145.05	1,753
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,199.88	114.32	1,432.00	5,108.71	4.65	35.73	159.65	1,997
	Claim Duration (days)	555.24	33.25	394.00	1,594.92	41.4	1,885.81	287.25	2,301
	Time Away from Work (days)	78.32	4.42	28.00	158.66	7.43	98.19	202.57	1,291
	Medical Recovery (days)	334.7	8.90	205.00	405.5	3.95	27.15	121.15	2,074
2004	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	19,891.88	850.95	9,715.00	29,904.65	3.7	19.11	150.34	1,235
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,555.47	440.61	3,223.00	15,484.19	3.24	13.04	162.05	1,235
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,336.40	526	4,927.00	18,481.42	5.54	44.27	178.8	1,235
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,011.20	143.17	1,501.50	4,893.05	5.65	51.95	162.49	1,168
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,114.34	405.04	2,667.50	1,352.14	7	71.9	202.02	930
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,293.00	168.37	1,184.00	5,429.66	3.43	16.09	164.89	1,040
	Claim Duration (days)	555.25	14.71	391	517.08	1.86	4.96	93.13	1,235
	Time Away from Work (days)	88.34	7.55	30	190.73	6.16	61.14	215.91	638
	Medical Recovery (days)	329.95	11.7	193	380.24	2.45	10.22	115.24	1,057
2003	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,244.95	1,978.32	11,242.50	104,308.31	20.91	511.65	430.23	2,780
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	12,641.78	1,351.00	4,903.00	71,219.41	32.74	1,294.86	563.37	2,779
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,611.90	1,026.30	5,033.00	54,102.51	21.19	513.33	465.92	2,779
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,357.92	225.12	1,811.00	11,617.40	24.84	735.95	345.97	2,663
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	7,698.89	909.94	2,751.00	41,439.79	18.63	384.22	538.26	2,074
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,873.14	374.45	986	18,148.43	41.88	1,915.81	631.66	2,349
	Claim Duration (days)	619.8	11.01	489	526.13	2.33	8.92	84.89	2,283
	Time Away from Work (days)	272.37	87.3	35	3,483.27	19.95	399.19	1,278.88	1,592
	Medical Recovery (days)	368.08	8.43	246	402.81	3.39	22.74	109.44	2,282
2002	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,690.36	711.14	9,147.50	27,852.79	5.25	46.26	157.45	1,534
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,318.82	413.97	3,732.00	16,187.27	4.36	28.97	173.71	1,529
	Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.50	15,888.80	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,802.84	129.6	1,433.00	4,300.40	5.2	47.54	153.43	1,101
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,383.59	290.22	2,008.00	8,614.33	7.81	91.15	196.51	881
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,127.50	154.13	780	4,972.91	14.56	326.46	233.74	1,041
	Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.5	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
	Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.45	291.8	31	8,927.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
	Medical Recovery (days)	323.44	13.54	164	439.49	2.82	10.1	135.88	1,053

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 Continued
2007 Closed Claims Study: Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							n
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
2001	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	14,856.73	544.94	7,398.50	23,577.91	5.29	47.78	158.7	1,872
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2,573.00	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.50	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1,202.00	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.50	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
	Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.5	564.4	3.01	11.11	112.77	1,872
	Time Away from Work (days)	128.11	7.06	50	246.28	6.23	56.64	192.24	1,216
	Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.5	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872
2000	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	13,639.39	408.46	7,064.00	19,197.63	4.12	30.52	140.75	2,209
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2,296.00	10,746.36	3.62	17.84	164.55	2,209
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3,834.00	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.81	1,351.50	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2,300.00	7,594.41	8.94	140.1	176.01	1,640
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
	Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
	Medical Recovery (days)	261.3	6.48	175	304.04	3.13	15.31	116.36	2,199
1999	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	16,800.72	592.8	6,909.00	29,371.84	5.57	50.97	174.82	2,455
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2,115.00	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
	Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3,342.00	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.2	1,369.00	6,409.96	23.59	833.4	231.41	2,387
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,215.40	200.59	2,051.50	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
	Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
	Time Away from Work (days)	89.94	4.28	29	166.78	4.41	26.4	185.44	1,519
	Medical Recovery (days)	256.67	6.53	151	323.25	3.38	17.74	125.94	2,453
1998	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,484.72	694.38	7,396.00	32,338.94	7.49	110.87	184.96	2,169
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926.00	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,163.45	1,252.84	2,605.00	58,321.20	44.66	2,048.86	814.15	2,167
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042.00	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.3	1,655.00	6,538.48	6.41	68.6	180.98	1,457
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221	517.5	9,371.18	35.1	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
	Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314	412.31	2.76	11.3	97.37	2,169
	Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Medical Recovery (days)	280.47	6.79	184.5	315.42	3.07	15.4	112.46	2,158

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-1
Average (Median) Total Indemnity & Total Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1998-2005 (Non Inflation-Adjusted)

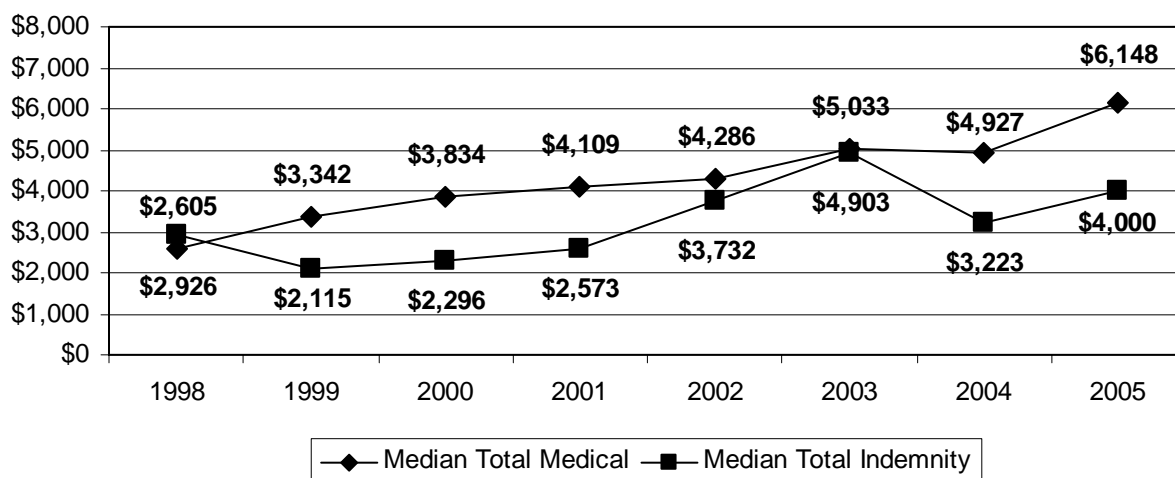
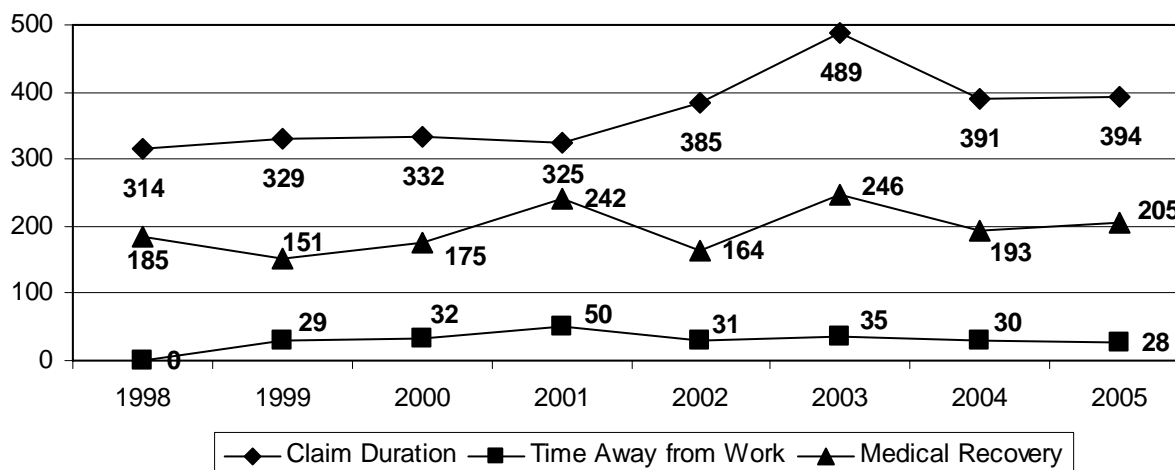


Figure 3-2
Average (Median) Temporal Characteristics of Closed Claims in Kansas 1998-2005



Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2007

Total costs for each claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and include:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-14. Median total claim costs for 2006 were \$11,795.50. Indemnity constituted 50.35 percent of median total claim cost for 2006, while medical was 49.65 percent.

Table 3-14
2007 Closed Claims Study
Total Claims Costs* for Calendar Years 1998-2006

Calendar Year	Median Total Costs (Dollars)*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	7,396.00	52.58	47.42
1999	6,909.00	51.28	48.72
2000	7,064.00	47.88	52.12
2001	7,398.00	46.96	53.04
2002	9,147.00	52.51	47.49
2003	11,242.00	52.12	47.88
2004	9,715.00	48.04	51.96
2005	11,164.00	49.76	50.24
2006	11,795.50	50.35	49.65

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical costs per claim

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Inflation-Adjusted Comparative Analysis of Claims Costs for Calendar Years 1998-2005

In order to compare claim costs over time, the division used standard statistical procedures to adjust for inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of year-to-year costs difficult, because the value of the dollar changes. In order to control for this fluctuation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces multiplying factors that are meant to “even out” cost data. These factors are referred to as the Consumer Price Indexes, and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, these indexes allow the researcher to represent each year’s costs with a consistent dollar value. See Appendix A for detail on the methodology.

Highlights of this analysis are as follows:

- Table 3-15 shows both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median indemnity costs for calendar years 1998-2005. All costs are expressed in 2005 dollars. Total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 5.74 percent yearly from 1998-2005.

Inflation adjusted median total indemnity costs, over the same period, reveal that total indemnity increased 14.29 percent.

- Examining specific benefit types, total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, for temporary total disability (TTD) claims increased, on average, 2.35 percent yearly from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-15). Total increase, adjusted for inflation, over the same period, was 0.37 percent. Median total medical costs for TTD claims increased, on average, 13.36 percent yearly and in total 124.00 percent from 1998-2005.
- Costs for the same period, for temporary and permanent partial claims, and unscheduled and scheduled permanent partial claims, also are shown in Table 3-15.
- Figure 3-3 illustrates the trend in the average, inflation-adjusted median of total indemnity and total medical costs for 1998-2005.

Table 3-15
2007 Closed Claims Study: Costs for Claims 1998-2005

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005*
Total Indemnity for all claims			5.74%	14.29%			10.64%	97.32%
1998	\$2,926	\$3,500			\$2,605	\$3,116		
1999	\$2,115	\$2,478			\$3,342	\$3,916		
2000	\$2,296	\$2,603			\$3,834	\$4,346		
2001	\$2,573	\$2,837			\$4,109	\$4,530		
2002	\$3,732	\$4,050			\$4,286	\$4,650		
2003	\$4,903	\$5,204			\$5,033	\$5,342		
2004	\$3,223	\$3,331			\$4,927	\$5,092		
2005	\$4,000	\$4,000			\$6,148	\$6,148		
Temporary total claims			2.35%	0.37%			13.36%	124.00%
1998	\$1,853	\$2,216			\$1,952	\$2,334		
1999	\$1,478	\$1,731			\$2,722	\$3,189		
2000	\$1,359	\$1,541			\$2,947	\$3,341		
2001	\$1,600	\$1,764			\$3,512	\$3,873		
2002	\$2,284	\$2,479			\$4,630	\$5,024		
2003	\$2,910	\$3,089			\$4,886	\$5,186		
2004	\$2,495	\$2,579			\$4,310	\$4,454		
2005	\$2,225	\$2,225			\$5,229	\$5,229		
Temporary partial claims			55.99%	-35.81%			14.91%	-12.52%
1998	\$2,748	\$3,286			\$3,609	\$4,317		
1999	\$657	\$769			\$2,395	\$2,806		
2000	\$402	\$456			\$2,671	\$3,028		
2001	\$526	\$579			\$2,158	\$2,379		
2002	\$423	\$458			\$1,257	\$1,364		
2003	\$432	\$459			\$839	\$891		
2004	\$324	\$335			\$1,317	\$1,361		
2005	\$2,110	\$2,110			\$3,776	\$3,776		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-15 continued
2007 Closed Claims Study: Costs for Claims 1998-2005

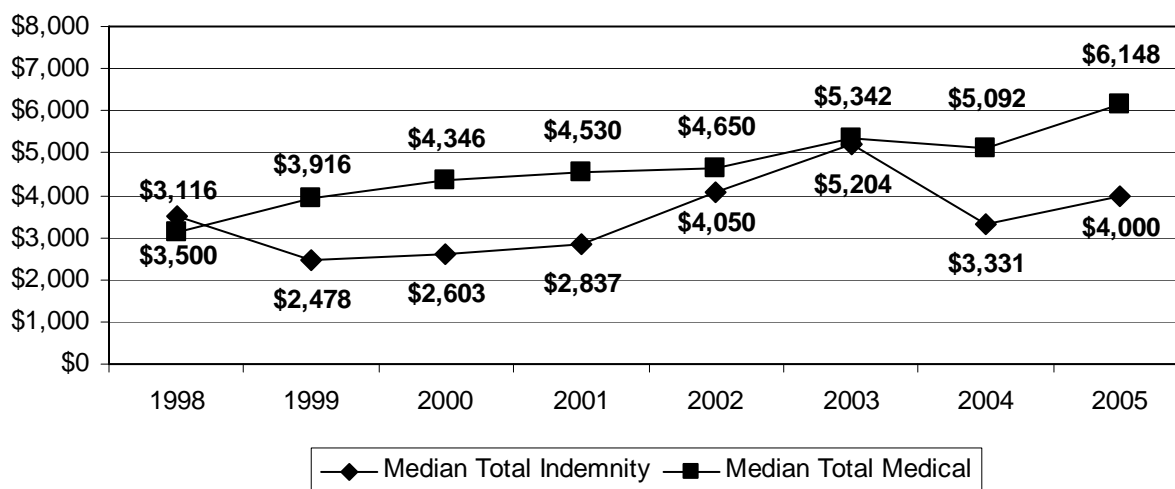
		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005*
Scheduled permanent partial claims				10.43%	51.53%			20.54%	62.27%
	1998	\$4,713	\$5,637			\$4,287	\$5,128		
	1999	\$4,315	\$5,056			\$4,939	\$5,787		
	2000	\$6,000	\$6,802			\$5,810	\$6,587		
	2001	\$5,745	\$6,335			\$4,660	\$5,138		
	2002	\$5,070	\$5,502			\$3,260	\$3,538		
	2003	\$7,440	\$7,897			\$6,386	\$6,778		
	2004	\$5,304	\$5,482			\$3,597	\$3,718		
	2005	\$8,542	\$8,542			\$8,321	\$8,321		
Unscheduled permanent partial claims				0.90%	-1.35%			7.14%	35.36%
	1998	\$8,126	\$9,719			\$5,771	\$6,903		
	1999	\$7,724	\$9,049			\$6,923	\$8,111		
	2000	\$8,848	\$10,031			\$6,607	\$7,490		
	2001	\$7,844	\$8,650			\$6,779	\$7,475		
	2002	\$9,999	\$10,851			\$4,365	\$4,737		
	2003	\$8,461	\$8,980			\$5,798	\$6,154		
	2004	\$8,054	\$8,324			\$7,866	\$8,130		
	2005	\$9,589	\$9,589			\$9,343	\$9,343		
Permanent partial claims**				3.45%	21.35%			9.05%	52.48%
	1998	\$6,135	\$7,338			\$4,844	\$5,794		
	1999	\$6,708	\$7,859			\$6,356	\$7,447		
	2000	\$7,485	\$8,485			\$6,166	\$6,990		
	2001	\$7,093	\$7,821			\$6,117	\$6,745		
	2002	\$7,280	\$7,900			\$4,088	\$4,436		
	2003	\$8,004	\$8,496			\$5,891	\$6,253		
	2004	\$6,980	\$7,214			\$7,134	\$7,373		
	2005	\$8,905	\$8,905			\$8,835	\$8,835		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

**Includes both scheduled and unscheduled permanent partial disability

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-3
Average (Median) Total Indemnity & Total
Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1998-2005
(Inflation-Adjusted)



- Median total medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 10.64 percent yearly and, in total, 97.32 percent from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-16).
- Median total hospital costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 9.41 percent yearly and, in total, 72.97 percent from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-16).
- Median total physician costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 5.69 percent yearly and, in total, 33.75 percent from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-16).
- Median total other-medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 13.42 percent yearly and, in total, more than doubled (131.35 percent) from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-16).
- For a graphical representation of the average median total indemnity and the average median total medical costs, see Figure 3-3.

Table 3-16
2007 Closed Claims Study
Medical Costs for Claims 1998-2005

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005
Total Medical Costs for all Claims			10.64%	97.32%
1998	\$2,605	\$3,116		
1999	\$3,342	\$3,916		
2000	\$3,834	\$4,346		
2001	\$4,109	\$4,530		
2002	\$4,286	\$4,650		
2003	\$5,033	\$5,342		
2004	\$4,927	\$5,092		
2005	\$6,148	\$6,148		
Total Hospital Costs for all Claims			9.41%	72.97%
1998	\$1,655	\$1,980		
1999	\$2,052	\$2,404		
2000	\$2,300	\$2,607		
2001	\$2,328	\$2,567		
2002	\$2,008	\$2,179		
2003	\$2,751	\$2,920		
2004	\$2,668	\$2,757		
2005	\$3,424	\$3,424		
Total Physician Costs for all Claims			5.69%	33.75%
1998	\$1,042	\$1,246		
1999	\$1,369	\$1,604		
2000	\$1,352	\$1,532		
2001	\$1,202	\$1,325		
2002	\$1,433	\$1,555		
2003	\$1,811	\$1,922		
2004	\$1,502	\$1,552		
2005	\$1,667	\$1,667		
Total Other Medical Costs for all Claims			13.42%	131.35%
1998	\$518	\$619		
1999	\$557	\$653		
2000	\$683	\$774		
2001	\$874	\$964		
2002	\$780	\$846		
2003	\$986	\$1,047		
2004	\$1,184	\$1,224		
2005	\$1,432	\$1,432		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- When trying to “smooth” a yearly increase (decrease) with an average annual increase, it should be noted that legal costs, for both employer and claimant, tend to be more volatile, dramatically increasing or decreasing year to year (see Table 3-17).
- Total attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 17.75 percent and, in total, 72.69 percent, from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-17).
- Employer attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 12.39 percent and, in total, 82.44 percent, from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-17).
- Claimant attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 95.78 percent and, in total, 21.74 percent, from 1998-2005 (see Table 3-17).

Table 3-17
2007 Closed Claims Study
Legal Costs for Claims 1998-2005

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005
Total Attorney Costs				17.75%	72.69%
	1998	\$321	\$383		
	1999	\$500	\$585		
	2000	\$432	\$489		
	2001	\$869	\$958		
	2002	\$499	\$541		
	2003	\$783	\$831		
	2004	\$879	\$908		
	2005	\$662	\$662		
Employer Attorney Costs				12.39%	82.44%
	1998	\$302	\$361		
	1999	\$324	\$380		
	2000	\$382	\$433		
	2001	\$626	\$690		
	2002	\$495	\$537		
	2003	\$744	\$789		
	2004	\$759	\$784		
	2005	\$659	\$659		
Claimant Attorney Costs				95.78%	21.74%
	1998	\$1,526	\$1,825		
	1999	\$2,000	\$2,343		
	2000	\$2,466	\$2,796		
	2001	\$2,977	\$3,283		
	2002	\$500	\$543		
	2003	\$2,462	\$2,613		
	2004	\$12,386	\$12,801		
	2005	\$2,222	\$2,222		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Table 3-18 lists both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median total costs (medical and indemnity) for calendar years 1998-2005. Inflation-adjusted total costs increased, on average, 4.22 percent yearly from 1998-2005. The inflation-adjusted total increase for the same period was 26.20 percent.

Table 3-18
2007 Closed Claims Study
Total Costs for Claims 1998-2005

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2005	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2005
Total Indemnity & Medical Costs for all Claims				4.22%	26.20%
	1998	\$7,396	\$8,846		
	1999	\$6,909	\$8,095		
	2000	\$7,064	\$8,008		
	2001	\$7,399	\$8,158		
	2002	\$9,148	\$9,927		
	2003	\$11,243	\$11,933		
	2004	\$9,715	\$10,041		
	2005	\$11,164	\$11,164		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Temporal Characteristics of Claims 1998-2005

Table 3-19 (below) and Figure 3-2 (above) show the overall increase in the average number of days for claim duration, time away from work, and medical recovery time.

- Claim duration increased, on average, 4.25 percent yearly and, in total, 25.48 percent from 1998-2005.
- Time away from work increased, on average, 3.42 percent yearly but decreased, in total, 3.45 percent from 1999-2005 (note: 1998 data was not available).
- Medical recovery time increased, on average, 5.46 percent yearly but increased, in total, 10.81 percent from 1998-2005.

Table 3-19
2007 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims 1998-2005

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2005	Total Increase 1998-2005*
Claim Duration			4.25%	25.48%
	1998	314		
	1999	329		
	2000	332		
	2001	325		
	2002	385		
	2003	489		
	2004	391		
	2005	394		
Time Away From Work			3.42%	-3.45%
	1998	n/a		
	1999	29		
	2000	32		
	2001	50		
	2002	31		
	2003	35		
	2004	30		
	2005	28		
Medical Recovery Time			5.46%	10.81%
	1998	185		
	1999	151		
	2000	175		
	2001	242		
	2002	164		
	2003	246		
	2004	193		
	2005	205		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Costs 1984-2005

The division has calculated and published standard measures of statewide employer costs for workers compensation, adjusted for inflation, for the period 1984-2005 (see Tables 3-20 to 3-23). Kansas Labor Market Information Services provided the nominal (non-inflation adjusted) wage data; Kansas Insurance Department provided the nominal insurance premiums data; and Kansas Division of Workers Compensation calculated the inflation adjustments, the increases and the ratios (premiums as a percentage of wages).

- Inflation-adjusted wages increased, on average, 2.22 percent yearly from 1984-2005, for a total increase of 58.11 percent (see Table 3-20).
- During this same period, inflation-adjusted total premiums paid for workers compensation insurance also rose, on average, 2.45 percent yearly, for a total increase of 52.77 percent (see Table 3-21).
- In Kansas from 1984-2005, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of inflation-adjusted wages, a common statistic for measuring employer cost, increased at an average annual rate of only 0.33 percent; however, over the entire period, it actually decreased by 3.38 percent (see Table 3-22).
- In contrast, Table 3-23 also shows that in the entire United States from 1991-2005, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of wages, decreased at an average annual rate of 0.14 percent, for a 4.15 percent decline over the entire period (data for U.S. only available from 1991-2005). Please note, however, that premiums, as a percentage of wages, are still significantly higher nationally than they are in Kansas.

Table 3-20
Kansas Workers Total Wages 1984-2005

	Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2005	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2005
Total Wages for Kansas			2.22%	58.11%
1984	\$15,629,617,558	\$27,971,356,766		
1985	\$16,330,124,650	\$28,254,959,186		
1986	\$17,210,097,362	\$29,247,984,076		
1987	\$18,128,087,903	\$29,801,162,854		
1988	\$19,196,887,817	\$30,441,082,617		
1989	\$20,204,632,152	\$30,714,040,498		
1990	\$21,530,813,530	\$31,176,183,026		
1991	\$22,441,718,296	\$31,370,261,509		
1992	\$23,942,707,247	\$32,640,866,228		
1993	\$24,814,846,398	\$33,013,533,468		
1994	\$26,103,011,345	\$34,001,514,551		
1995	\$27,715,506,384	\$35,253,042,060		
1996	\$29,551,866,243	\$36,614,174,814		
1997	\$31,889,467,672	\$38,674,747,807		
1998	\$34,480,895,902	\$41,241,855,883		
1999	\$36,405,814,885	\$42,654,463,128		
2000	\$38,546,008,818	\$43,697,669,941		
2001	\$39,787,033,805	\$43,872,856,123		
2002	\$40,181,390,263	\$43,603,348,177		
2003	\$40,450,524,720	\$42,936,562,152		
2004	\$42,452,954,879	\$43,876,215,443		
2005	\$44,226,394,819	\$44,226,394,819		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Data Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-21
Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Premiums
1984-2005

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2005	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2005
Total Premiums Earned for Kansas				2.45%	52.77%
	1984	\$140,223,325	\$250,948,984		
	1985	\$170,955,138	\$295,792,626		
	1986	\$202,033,619	\$343,349,369		
	1987	\$222,846,661	\$366,342,533		
	1988	\$259,548,305	\$411,573,557		
	1989	\$263,386,009	\$400,385,837		
	1990	\$293,048,038	\$424,327,639		
	1991	\$337,125,586	\$471,252,587		
	1992	\$363,578,560	\$495,663,210		
	1993	\$365,646,558	\$486,454,145		
	1994	\$312,116,539	\$406,559,799		
	1995	\$322,205,785	\$409,833,179		
	1996	\$282,897,458	\$350,504,327		
	1997	\$261,895,503	\$317,620,308		
	1998	\$261,594,835	\$312,887,940		
	1999	\$252,545,287	\$295,891,842		
	2000	\$247,235,161	\$280,278,057		
	2001	\$269,386,691	\$297,050,632		
	2002	\$307,451,748	\$333,635,186		
	2003	\$324,780,102	\$344,740,671		
	2004	\$355,877,798	\$367,808,813		
	2005	\$383,363,217	\$383,363,217		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Premiums Data Source: Kansas Insurance Department
Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-22
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
Kansas 1984-2005

	Premiums as % of Inflation Adjusted Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1984-2005	Total Increase 1984- 2005*
Premiums as a Percent of Total Kansas Wages		0.33%	-3.38%
1984	0.90%		
1985	1.05%		
1986	1.17%		
1987	1.23%		
1988	1.35%		
1989	1.30%		
1990	1.36%		
1991	1.50%		
1992	1.52%		
1993	1.47%		
1994	1.20%		
1995	1.16%		
1996	0.96%		
1997	0.82%		
1998	0.76%		
1999	0.69%		
2000	0.64%		
2001	0.68%		
2002	0.77%		
2003	0.80%		
2004	0.84%		
2005	0.87%		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-23
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
United States 1991-2005*

	Premiums as % of Inflation Adjusted Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1991- 2005**	Total Increase 1991- 2005**
Premiums as a Percent of Total U.S. Wages		-0.14%	-4.15%
1991	2.41%		
1992	2.52%		
1993	2.66%		
1994	2.67%		
1995	2.60%		
1996	2.52%		
1997	2.44%		
1998	2.17%		
1999	2.11%		
2000	1.90%		
2001	1.87%		
2002	1.93%		
2003	2.09%		
2004	2.26%		
2005	2.31%		

* U.S. data only available from 1991 and later

** Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: John F. Burton Jr., *Workers' Compensation Costs for Employers 1986 to 2005* (Workers' Compensation Policy Review, vol 6, issue 2, March/April 2006); pp. 3-21.

Appendix A

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The survey "excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies."¹³ Some states are experimenting with collecting data from the public sector,¹⁴ but Kansas Labor Market Information Services does not currently do so.

The data collection process differs for the employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records under federal law on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis and those that are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February, following the survey year, and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (e.g., contacted in December of 2000 to record injuries for the 2001 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis.

The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark by which to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Full-time workers" is the most widely quoted incidence rate and reflects the incidence rate of "total recordable cases." BLS defines "recordable cases" as follows:

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)
- Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any

¹³ BLS, 2005 News Release: *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2005*, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

¹⁴ E.g., Christine Baker, *Trends in Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: USA and California*, IAIABC Journal, Vol. 44 No. 1, 151, 169 (Spring 2007) (explaining that the California Division of Labor Statistics and Research (DSLRS) surveys approximately 800 public sector employers).

work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.

- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
 - An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

The incidence rate is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR = Incidence Rate

N = total number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all [private industry] employees during the calendar year

200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per, 50 weeks per year)¹⁵

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas through its first report of injury form and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical code representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost and 2- Fatality. The division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past ten fiscal years. Injury and illness data was obtained from the Division of Workers Compensation, and the employment hour data used in the division's calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Kansas Labor Market Information Services.

¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics section of the division for the 2007 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: The division consulted with a professor of statistics from Washburn University in order to achieve both efficiency and effectiveness in the CCS Study. Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive and labor intensive, the division's researchers use a random sample from the population and make valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

The Division of Workers Compensation division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weigh different variables differently. Simple random sampling will not work with this data because carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims, making the distribution of paid loss claims unevenly distributed. In order to sample a larger percentage of those carriers, the division utilizes a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." That procedure ensures that different groups within the population will be adequately represented in the sample.

The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole, and then to sample a different fraction of each strata. Then, when recombined through analysis, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. The population was stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify the population was a percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chance of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 (or less, if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample also was required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2006, to December 31, 2006.

The division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in the Kansas Department of Labor created two software packages to assist


reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain data fields. In addition, the division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the legislature.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this one, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer or lost forms. This year, however, all participants responded, thus the statistics do not need to be adjusted to reflect a non-response rate.

Adjusting for Inflation: In order to compare claim costs over time the division utilized standard statistical procedures to adjust past costs for the effects of inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of costs from year to year difficult to accurately interpret because the value of the dollar does not remain constant. In order to remedy this situation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has produced multiplying factors that are meant to "even out" cost data. These factors are referred to as Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value.

Over the last 25 years, the BLS has made numerous improvements to the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers), making it a more accurate conversion factor for comparing costs over time. However, because the CPI-U is tied to federal income tax brackets, Social Security benefits, wage levels specified in collective bargaining agreements, government programs and private contracts, it would be impracticable for the BLS to update older CPI-U's to reflect the changes. Therefore, the researcher is not able to represent costs over time in a consistent dollar value by using the CPI-U. The CPI-U is thus better situated for converting specific costs for simple comparisons and not for analyzing time series data.

In order to remedy the situation for the researcher, the BLS has developed the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS). This series, built exclusively for researchers doing time series analyses, allows the researcher to represent cost figures that reflect estimates of what inflation would have been if it had been measured using current CPI-U methods since 1978. The CPI-U-RS incorporates most of the improvements made to the CPI-U over time, however it has some limitations. The estimates are based on research covering a short time and extrapolated to a longer time period. Additionally, some of the improvements haven't been included for various reasons. In spite of these limitations, the CPI-U-RS is the most detailed and systematic estimate available of a consistent CPI series. CPI-U-RS is utilized by the Division of Workers Compensation for adjusting all costs for inflation from 1998-2005.



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